

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 1741.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

(SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.)



MAGNOLIA METAL

IN USE BY

EIGHT LEADING GOVERNMENTS.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL FOR

Steamship, Railroad, Dynamo, Rolling-Mill, High-Speed Engine, Saw-Mill, Cotton-Mill, Paper-Mill and all Machinery Bearings.

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.,

OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

London Office, 49 Queen Victoria Street.

Chicago Office, Trader's Building.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Launches, Powder Press Plates.

For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, 19-21 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

THE
WM. CRAMP & SONS:
SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY:
PHILADELPHIA

REMINGTON SPORTING AND MILITARY ARMS.



REMINGTON
SMALL-BORE MILITARY RIFLE
FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

REMINGTON
HAMMERLESS DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FAMOUS REMINGTON BICYCLES.

Remington-Lee Military Magazine Rifle.

Manufactured by

REMINGTON ARMS CO.

FACTORY: ILION, N. Y.

313-315 Broadway, New York.

—THE—
BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

HOLLOW STEEL SHAFTEING,

Gun and other Forgings, Armor Plate.

Chicago Office: Marquette Building.

SPECIALTY OF EXTRA QUALITY BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH FLUID COMPRESSED, HYDRAULIC FORGED STEEL, STEEL RAILS, BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS, AND MUCK BAR.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 100 BROADWAY.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 421 CHESTNUT STREET.

Ready THE NEW
U. S. ARMY CAP

BENT & BUSH, 387 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

and Collar
Insignia.

RIFLEITE SMOKELESS POWDER.

MADE IN SIX VARIETIES, Each Thoroughly Adapted for the Special Work for which it is intended.

RIFLEITE 303 for 30 Army and 236 Navy calibre.
RIFLEITE 450 for 38 calibre and larger sizes.
RIFLEITE 250 for 22 and 25 calibre.
RIFLEITE 22 for 22 single shot rifles and pistols.
Revolver RIFLEITE for revolvers.
Blank RIFLEITE for blank cartridges.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMOKELESS POWDER CO., Ltd.
DASHWOOD HOUSE, NEW BROAD STREET,
LONDON.

Sole U. S. Agents, WIEBUSCH & HILGER, Ltd., New York.



OVERCOAT

like illustration (Style "K") made to individual measure from special overcoat material. Fit guaranteed.

POLAR,	ARCTIC,	NANON,	DEFENDER	ALASKA.
\$20.00.	\$24.00.	\$27.00.	\$30.00.	\$50.00.
PRICES NET.				

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.
626 to 632 Main Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Largest and Best Uniform House in America.

ARMOR PIERCING AND PROJECTILES
SEMI-ARMOR PIERCING

HYDRAULIC FORGING—SEAMLESS STEEL TUBING.

THE UNITED STATES PROJECTILE CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY AMMUNITION OF STANDARD QUALITY



The Highest Scores at Target Practice Can be Made with

U. M. C. CARTRIDGES.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

New York Office:
313-315 Broadway

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION.

San Francisco Office:
517-519 Market Street.

American Ordnance Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

HOTCHKISS,
DRIGGS-SCHROEDER,
FLETCHER, DASHIELL.

RAPID-FIRING GUNS

FOR NAVAL,
COAST, FIELD and
MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

Also of Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon,
Accles Machine Guns,
Howell Automobile Torpedoes.

ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF
NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Gun Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.

Projectile Factory, Lynn, Mass.

Office, 702 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGISLATION.

Congress will reassemble on Tuesday next and friends of the Army and Navy are hopeful that they will do something for the two services before the 4th of March. Senator Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, has been hard at work upon his report in regard to the Army Reorganization bill for some days past and expects to have it in readiness for submission to the Senate immediately after that body reconvenes. The report will be long and will contain considerable historical matter with reference to the character of the Army in the past. Before Congress adjourned for the recess, Mr. Hawley stated that he desired that body to consider the Reorganization bill immediately after the holidays. He expects that his request will be complied with. Mr. Hawley is also anxious to secure the passage of the Militia bill, and will also make a report on this measure after the recess.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee had no business of importance before it when the Senate took its recess. In fact, no regular meeting had been held. Secretary Herbert will transmit to Congress within a few days his report in regard to the cost of armor at home and abroad. He discussed the matter with Capt. Sampson and Chief Naval Constr. Hiebhorn and his report was completed a few days ago. The matter will be referred to the Senate committee and will be taken up at the first meeting. So far as the Senate is concerned there seems to be no hope at all for the passage of a Naval Reorganization bill.

In the House, Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, proposes to bring up the Reorganization bill at the first meeting of the committee. The sub-committee of which he is chairman will thereafter hold meetings and will report as early as practicable a measure to the full committee. That body will then discuss the matter. Mr. Hull is desirous of getting the bill through the House. He will experience considerable difficulty, however, in getting the bill before the House during the last days of Congress and any determined objection will probably prevent its passage. Mr. Marsh, chairman of the Militia Committee, objects to some of the features of the Hawley Militia bill and is determined to have them altered. The chances for the passage of this measure are, therefore, not as bright as they might otherwise be.

The sub-committee on personnel of the House Naval Committee will hold a meeting shortly after the holidays and will present its report to the full committee whenever Mr. Boutelle chooses to receive it. The Texas' investigation and the increase of the Navy will also occupy the attention of the committee. The Military Academy bill will be taken up by the House probably next week and will be passed without much trouble, it is expected, as no objection is made to it.

WHAT MIGHT BE IF IT WERE.

The New York Herald of Sunday, Dec. 27, devotes several pages to a discussion of the methods and results of a war between Spain and the United States. Lieut. J. C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., U. S. A., in a long article says:

"In less than one week a sufficient number of transports could be collected at Savannah, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans. During this week our efficient railroads, with their enormous rolling stock, would be pouring troops, regulars and militia, into ports where the transports were assembling. Rapidly would they be embarked and properly conveyed. In eight days over 100,000 well armed, well disciplined and well officered troops would be assembled on a fleet of convoys, probably at Key West and the Tortugas, and twenty-four hours later would be landing in Cuba. Many points are open for selection for the landing—in fact, the landing could be simultaneously carried on at several points within supporting distance of each other.

Lieut. Brooks shows how easy it would be to raise men, but makes the mistake of calling them "an army." The two terms are not convertible. Continuing, he says: "That no opposition of importance could be offered by the Spanish Navy to the fleet of transports can be easily seen by the comparison with our own Navy.

Once landed in Cuba, no Weylerian policy would be adopted, but blow after blow, struck in rapid succession, would soon shut up in Havana the Spanish army, if not completely annihilate it."

For months Capt. Gen. Weyler has been unable to make headway against the insurgents, poorly armed and poorly equipped. These insurgents, supplied with arms and ammunition and reinforced by our well armed, well disciplined army of 100,000 men, would make short work of the Spanish army. Once shut up in Havana the end would soon come, for even if they withstood the first attack they would soon be obliged to surrender. Surrounded on land, blockaded by sea and subjected to a continual bombardment, without hope of reinforcements from home, famine staring them in the face, with hundreds of rebel sympathizers in their ranks, surrender would be inevitable. While this would be taking place the transports would return, ready again to bring over a second army if necessary. At home the remaining part of the standing army and the militia would be rushed to the Eastern seacoast, ready to defend our own coast or go where needed abroad. For an army invading Spain, Cadiz would be the natural "primary objective." Situated as it is on a slender peninsular, once captured it could easily be fortified and held against land attack, and its bay would form an excellent harbor for a fleet of transports and supply ships. Once our army had a foothold in Spain, the question of a treaty of peace would be decided in a short time.

Speaking of the means for raising armies, Lieut. Brooks says: "Hundreds of regulars yearly at the end

of their enlistment find outside employment in civil life, and do not re-enlist; thousands of young men yearly graduate from our various State and private military schools, and last, and yet best of all, what a splendid contingent would come from those war seasoned veterans who once fought for the Union, and the gallant men in gray who fought for the Confederacy! What an army could be formed from these men, still in the prime of manhood, who would fight side by side, as brothers, for one principle, one flag and one country!"

This is a roseate picture, but what is there in the history of our preparations for war that encourages any expectation that such a method would be followed? The blatherskites who are reporting from various parts of the country their eager anxiety to shed their blood in the cause of Cuba would be the men to command regiments and companies. One hundred thousand of them would not be worth the cost of their transportation to Cuba, except they went under a guarantee that they would never return. One of the bravest men we ever knew, who sacrificed his life in a conspicuous act of gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor, hesitated about taking a commission lest he should prove unequal to his own high ideal of what a soldier should be. Such men do not fill the newspapers with windy proclamations of their courage, but popular judgment does not distinguish between them and the men who do so.

SOLDIER'S UNIFORM AND CITIZEN'S SUITS.

In an article with the above heading, the "Chicago News" says:

"We learn from the press reports of the trial of Pvt. James D. Allen for the killing of his comrade, Daniel M. Call, of the 15th Infantry, that there is caste in clothing, that the soldier's uniform is better than the civilian's suit. When Allen appeared in court for sentence, we are informed, he was almost unrecognizable in his civilian dress. So long as he had not been convicted of a crime he was entitled to wear his army uniform, but the day following his conviction he took off the blue and wore a civilian suit of dark material.

"With all due respect to the uniform of the Army, we desire to say that it is not a whit better than the plain, everyday sack-coat suit seen daily on the forms of the American citizen. Nor do we care how many gold braids, epaulets, stars or other marks of rank are sewed or pinned or nailed to it—the uniform is not entitled to any more adoration, admiration, glorification than the old sack-coat of civil life. The soldier's uniform costs more than the civilian's dress, but it doesn't stand for higher ideals. In the coat or the jacket or the wampus, so fashionable in St. Louis and elsewhere, are the brawn and muscle that carry out the plans incubated under the hat above. It was in a civilian's suit Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, in the Congress which adopted the Constitution there was not a uniform, and Lincoln wore a civilian's coat when he proclaimed the freedom of the black man.

"There is nothing the matter with the civilian dress in this country. The soldier's uniform is all right, but the plain suit marked down to \$6.99 beats it all hollow. Man is married in his best suit, but his best suit is not blue with brass buttons; the father goes to the christening of his first born attired in the dress of the American citizen, and there are not two more sacred, glorious epoch-marking incidents in the life of humankind than these. If our soldiers have the notion their uniform is better than the civilian's suit they are greatly mistaken. In the clothing line there is no higher mark of distinction."

If Allen's uniform was taken from him upon conviction his officers only followed the precedent of the civil authorities, who strip a felon of his citizen's dress and array him in a striped suit before committing him to serve his term in prison. No soldier believes that his uniform "is better than the civilian's suit," but he is taught that it marks a distinction between him and other men that should be kept in mind. In committing a crime he disgraces not himself alone but the service to which he belongs, and that service is symbolized by the uniform he wears. The flag he salutes is in itself no better than any other bit of bunting, but it represents the power of the nation, and the greatness of the republic. It tells the story of the sacrifices required to secure our liberties and of the sacrifices yet to come, through which those liberties are to be preserved for our children and for our children's children.

Reverence in some form is the foundation of every noble character—reverence for the Deity and his commands; reverence for law, for the obligations of family and friendship—all of these are the means through which man is elevated above a primitive condition of savagery and brutal slavery to selfish instincts. The sentiment that prompts the lover to kiss the glove of his mistress is one that exalts him above mere animal instinct, and is the token and the promise of the husband and the father. In short, reverence for the outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual graces is essential to human progress and to the preservation of society.

Such articles as the one quoted here foster the spirit of Anarchy and tend to the destruction of the safeguards of liberty. We can hardly believe that even this writer is so wanting in respect for decency that he would enjoy seeing the priest arraigned for sentence in a criminal court dressed in his canonicals, a judge in his robes of office, or even a young wife in her bridal dress. Such incongruities shock healthy sensibilities. We remember the supper once given by some reckless young men where the viands were served from utensils devoted to vile purposes. They were fresh from the crockery store, were scrupulously clean, and had never been contaminated by use; yet the association of ideas was such that nothing

short of starvation could tempt one to eat out of them. What the Chicago paper is attempting is something after this order, and that it should reason as it does shows an absence of proper sensibility. We must not appeal to the deaf for a judgment upon music; as little can we accept the opinion of such writers as this as to what is proper to the Army, that still retains respect for authority, the sentiment of loyalty to the flag and country, and that has a healthy contempt for the man who is willing to delve in the slums of a great city to gather together the dirty coppers required to sustain him in assaults upon what right-thinking men hold in respect. The officer who calls our attention to the article quoted above, in his letter inclosing it, says:

"This writer seems to be truckling to that class of America's foreign born citizens who, from their Anarchistic education, or training, have a natural hatred for government and the sight of everything symbolical of government. Moreover, we get mighty little consideration from the Chicago press, unless their city is threatened by the followers of the demagogue who wrote the enclosed, and then they seem to value the sight of the Army blue. 'Lincoln wore a civilian's coat when he proclaimed the freedom of the black man,' but it was men wearing the same 'Army blue' of to-day who made that proclamation possible. It was as Commander-in-Chief and as a military necessity that Lincoln issued that proclamation."

ARMY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

During the month of January there will be four retirements of Army officers: Colonel James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Colorado, Jan. 7; Colonel Oliver D. Green, Adjutant General, Department of California, Jan. 15; Brigadier General Michael R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, Jan. 18; and Colonel James S. Casey, commanding the 22d Inf. and Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 28. Colonel Canby entered the service from Delaware as an Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, May 28, 1864. He was honorably mustered out May 2, 1867, and appointed Major and Paymaster of the regular Army, being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General Jan. 6, 1893, and brevetted Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 8, 1897 for faithful services in the Pay Department. Colonel Green was born in New York. He was graduated from the Military Academy and brevetted 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery July 1, 1855, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was made 1st Lieutenant, April 25, 1861. Before the close of the year he was made Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and rose through the grades to that of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Aug. 31, 1893. He was four times brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run, Lieutenant Colonel after the battle of Crampton's Gap, Md.; Colonel for gallantry at Antietam, and Brigadier General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Col. Green also received a medal of honor for distinguished services at Antietam, where he served as Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, and Chief of Staff to the 6th Army Corps.

Brigadier General Morgan is a native of Nova Scotia. He was graduated from the Academy in 1854, promoted 1st Lieutenant 3d Art., Nov. 11, 1856, and to Captain, 11th Inf., May 14, 1861. Aug. 3, 1861, he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence; was promoted to Major and Commissary Nov. 17, 1865; to Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General Aug. 28, 1888; Colonel July 14, 1890; and Brigadier General and Commissary General of Subsistence Oct. 8, 1894. On July 6, 1864, Gen. Morgan was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for distinguished services as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Armies operating in the Campaign of 1864 before Richmond; and Brigadier General April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent Army under Gen. Lee.

Colonel Casey was born in Pennsylvania and enlisted as a Private in Co. H, 7th N. Y. Volunteers, April 12, 1861, and was honorably discharged June 3. He then identified himself with the regular Army as 2d Lieutenant 5th Inf., Aug. 5, 1861. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant Sept. 25, 1861; Captain, Dec. 1, 1863; Major, 17th Inf., June 27, 1884; Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Inf., April 23, 1890; and Colonel of 22d Inf., Jan. 21, 1895. He was brevetted Major March 25, 1865, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va.; and Lieutenant Colonel, with a medal of honor, Feb. 27, 1890, for conspicuous gallantry in a charge against strongly posted Indians at Wolf Mountain, Montana, Jan. 8, 1877.

These retirements will cause the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, Adjutant General, Department of Dakota; Major J. B. Babcock, on duty in Adjutant General's Office, Washington; of Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Candee, Deputy Paymaster General, at Chicago; Major S. E. Bates, of the Pay Department, San Francisco; Major C. C. Hood, 7th Inf.; and Captain Constant Williams, 7th Inf.

J. H. Dialogue & Son, of Camden, N. J., are likely to be compelled to pay a heavy penalty to the Navy Department for delay in completion of the gunboat Princeton. Chief Constr. Hiebhorn visited the Dialogue ship yards last week and found that the vessel was not as far advanced as the ships of the same class for which contracts were awarded at the same time the Princeton contract was let to the Dialogues. The delay has been chiefly in the failure of the contractors to comply with the provision of the contract regarding the fire-proofing of the woodwork of the vessel. It is said that the firm recently protested against the application of this process, contending that the treatment was of no value. The De-

partment has made elaborate tests in that line and is determined that the fire-proofing shall be satisfactory, despite the protests of the ship builders, and notwithstanding the expense involved. The Dialogues are not the only contractors who have objected to the method. The Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, builders of the Holland submarine torpedo boat now under construction for the Navy, has also asked the Department to permit the use of wood not subjected to the fire-proofing process. The Department has declined to consider these propositions.

THE COMING SECRETARIES.

We congratulate the Navy upon the probable selection of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, as the successor of Mr. Herbert in the Navy Department. Mr. Bliss is a New Englander by birth, a man with a thorough business training, and a large practical experience, and one who thoroughly understands the courtesies of life upon which men of naval education justly lay stress. Mr. Bliss is one of New York's most successful merchants, but he is more than that. He is a cultivated gentleman, who has always shown an active and generous interest in public affairs. We are not aware that he has any special knowledge of naval matters, but that has never been considered a disqualification for the office of Secretary of the Navy. Indeed, it would be hard to find a man with naval training who could be acceptable in other respects. Naval opinion on many subjects is so divided that it is better to have in the Navy Department a man who will not absorb the office of judge in that of advocate.

All the political factions in New York have agreed to support Mr. Bliss' candidacy, and there seems to be no doubt that he will be appointed. Representative Boutelle, chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, is being pressed by his friends for the appointment, but in view of Mr. Bliss' chances it is not believed that he will secure the place. Mr. Boutelle is in no sense a candidate, and has given no consideration whatever to the suggestion that he may be selected by Maj. McKinley as a member of his Cabinet.

There seems to be a considerable doubt as to who will be selected for the war portfolio. Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota is spoken of as having an excellent chance in connection with this appointment. Army officers will be pleased to learn that Representative Hull, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee is being quietly urged for the War Department. Mr. Hull's long experience in military matters; his thorough interest in the service and his constant desire to better its condition are appreciated throughout the Army, and no selection would be more acceptable than his. Mr. Hull has a number of friends who are pressing his claim, and they are hopeful that their work will be successful. Mr. Hull is not countenancing their efforts, but it is generally believed that he would accept the portfolio if it were offered to him. In case of Mr. Hull's promotion, it is generally believed that Representative Marsh, chairman of the Military Committee, will succeed him as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Should Mr. Hull remain in Congress, it is expected that he will be reappointed as chairman of his present committee, that being one of the most important within the gift of the Speaker. There will be a reorganization of the committees at the extra session, which will convene on March 15. Mr. Reed will undoubtedly be re-elected Speaker of the House, and he will probably make a great many changes in the chairmanships of the committees. It is not believed, however, that either Mr. Hull or Mr. Boutelle will be affected, unless either or both are promoted to the war and navy portfolios, respectively.

Gen. Miles has now under consideration a number of suggestions as to changes in uniforms from officers of the Army, but the variety and conflicting nature of many of the suggestions, all of which are valuable, are such that will require much time and consideration to formulate data in shape for presentation for the approval of the Secretary.

The case of Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, is now in the hands of Secretary Herbert, but it is not likely to be disposed of before next week. It having been charged that the business methods of the Quartermaster's Department were lax, a court of inquiry, with Capt. Coffin as president, was appointed at the request of Maj. Lowry, to investigate the matter. The court has, it is understood, recommended further proceedings.

Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers of the Army, on Tuesday approved the recommendation of Maj. C. J. Allen, in charge of the Potomac River improvement, that the contract for the construction of the wharf and gun emplacements at Sheridan Point, Va., below the city of Washington, be awarded to Douglass and Andrews, of Baltimore, Md., at their bid of \$55,683.96.

The General has received an official report of the fire at Fort Pickens, Fla., last week, from 2d Lieut. J. P. Jorvey, who has charge of the work of building the new battery there. The report states that the loss was insignificant and was confined to damage to door frames of three casements and the destruction of the cement testing plant. The fire is supposed to have caught from a match stepped upon by a lampman in the oil room. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to extinguish the fire, as the cisterns were nearly dry, owing to the recent scarcity of rain.

The work of building the new emplacements for a battery of four 10-inch guns at this point is proceeding as rapidly as possible, three gangs of laborers being continuously employed, in periods of eight hours each. It is expected that the work will be entirely finished with the guns in position inside of two months. It is in charge of Maj. S. A. Mahan and Lieut. J. P. Jorvey, who are stationed at Fort Barrancas. The Engineer Corps are making extensive improvements in the harbor of Pensacola, of which Forts Pickens and Barrancas constitute the defenses. A new hydraulic dredge is to be constructed, and a depth of 24 feet in a channel 300 feet wide is to be maintained.

RECENT DEATHS.

A correspondent says: "The death of Miss Maud Owen Burnap, daughter of Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, U. S. N., now on U. S. S. Olympia, in Japan waters, has caused the most sincere grief in naval circles. Miss Burnap resided in Vallejo, Cal., during the past five years, with her mother and family. All the arrangements were made for herself and mother to return to their home in Chester, Pa., where her brother Arthur and her sister Edith had gone preparatory to their return. Saturday, the 5th of December, was the day set for their departure. During a farewell visit to Mare Island, Miss Burnap was taken suddenly ill on Friday, the 4th inst., and was brought to San Francisco, and lingered until Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 1 A. M., when she died at the home of her cousin, Wellington C. Burnett, 1916 Broadway. A young lady of fine character and unusual social qualities, beloved by a large circle of friends in naval circles, and an extensive acquaintance in San Francisco; a bright and cheerful soul, who spoke cheerfully and bravely in her last moments, and passed on like the good Christian that she was, Miss Burnap was born at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and went to live at Annapolis, Md., when a child, where she passed her girlhood, and from there went to Portsmouth, N. H., and having many friends in many States where her father's profession led the family. The remains were taken East on Tuesday, the 8th inst., accompanied by her mother and her brother George.

Sir John Brown, one of the first in Great Britain to advocate the plating of war ships with armor, died at Brighton Dec. 26. He was Mayor of Sheffield from 1862 to 1863, and Master Cutler there from 1865 to 1866. He was formerly proprietor of the Atlas Steel and Iron Works at Sheffield.

Mrs. Ellen Terry Johnson, wife of Prof. Charles F. Johnson, of Trinity College, who died suddenly of heart disease in Hartford Dec. 25, was the daughter of the late Dr. Charles Terry, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was descended from Gen. Nathaniel Terry and Gen. Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Revolutionary fame. She was a cousin of the late Maj. Gen. Alfred Terry, U. S. A. Her sister is the wife of Col. Henry W. Closson, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnson, then Miss Terry, was treasurer of the Western Reserve branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission during the war, and was afterward secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association. She was married to Professor Johnson about thirteen years ago.

Mr. John D. Townsend, a distinguished lawyer of New York City, died suddenly while at a dinner party on Christmas Day. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf.

Mr. Edward Winslow Lincoln, who died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 14, was the son of Levi Lincoln, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1834, and held other prominent positions in the public service, a brother of Levi Lincoln, Jr., who was an officer of the Navy from 1827 to 1836, and a brother of George Lincoln, a gallant officer of the regular Army, an Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Wool at Buena Vista, and who was killed in that battle on Feb. 23, 1847. The deceased was twice married, his second wife, who survives him, being Miss Catherine von Weber Marstow, of Bristol, R. I., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Ward Marstow, U. S. Marine Corps, and niece of the late Commo. John Marstow, U. S. N.

Capt. William F. Swazey, who died suddenly in San Francisco Dec. 25, was one of the most familiar figures among the old pioneers. Born in Bath, Me., in 1823, he started in 1845 to lead a company of gold seekers across the plains to California, where they arrived Sept. 25, 1845. During the tumultuous days following the ceding of California by Mexico to the United States Capt. Swazey served on Gen. Fremont's staff in the capacity of Assistant Commissary. He was the last United States Marshal for California prior to the admission of the State to the Union, and was at Monterey at the raising of the American flag. During the War of the Rebellion he served for a time as an officer of the 2d California Infantry, and was a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers from November, 1862, to March, 1866.

The "Railway Age" has an obituary notice of Mr. David L. Barnes, whose sad death occurred Dec. 15, 1896, at a sanitarium in New York. He was a son-in-law of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., whose daughter he married only last April. Concerning him the "Railway Age" says: "Almost at the beginning of his career, as such things are reckoned in the years of a man's life, he had yet accomplished more in his chosen field than is ordinarily achieved within the allotted limits. An indefatigable worker, the results of his study and practical investigation were known and appreciated at home and abroad. The numerous technical organizations with which he was connected have lost one of their most active and valuable members. His papers invariably left the beaten path and opened up new fields of thought and investigation. His points were so punctuated as to leave no question of the author's meaning, although their sometimes radical nature became the provocation of warmly contested discussion. We shall miss Barnes, and none more so than those who were at times the closest contestants of his positions, yet whom the uniform geniality and generosity of his nature united all the more closely to himself as those pursuing an ultimate completeness of knowledge as the end in view, though different paths seemed to each to be the shorter.

The Army will sympathize with Col. Irwin in this bereavement, which has so soon brought a happy marriage to a sad ending.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Capt. W. E. Van Reed, U. S. A., says: "Capt. Van Reed was a gallant soldier and a fine officer; and he won the respect and affection of all who served with him. He was in active service with the 5th U. S. Artillery for over twenty-six years, and it was with great reluctance that he felt compelled to go upon the retired list; the hardships and exposures of his war service caused him to be severely afflicted with rheumatism, and at the comparatively early age of forty-five years he was obliged to give up his much loved profession."

Capt. Charles H. Harris, who died at West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 28, served gallantly from 1861 to December, 1865, as Mate and Acting Master, U. S. N., and was in many engagements.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G. C. B. and K. C. B. (civil), F. R. S. E., who died in England Dec. 29, was in command on the North American station in 1860, and received the Prince of Wales at Halifax. He was the only admiral on the station who had ever officially visited any ports of the United States since the war of 1812, he arriving at New York in October, 1863.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The etiquette between the outgoing and incoming Presidents is exact and rigid. Mr. McKinley will go to the White House and drive to the Capitol, simply a citizen, sitting by the side of President Cleveland. On the way to the Capitol the President lifts his hat to the cheering crowds occasionally, although the new man does most of the bowing. But coming back he keeps his hat on, having then exchanged places with the simple citizen who drove down sitting on his left and returns sitting on his right and President of the United States. On the return to the White House a luncheon is given by the outgoing to the incoming President, at which the first named is host and the guests are the members of the two Cabinets and their families. When this is over, the outgoing President takes his leave, the incoming President escorting him to the door of the mansion. But this may not be the last time he enters it. On every occasion that an ex-President visits Washington his first obligation is a call at the White House. He is immediately received, no matter how much engaged the President may be. The head usher acts as his escort, and he is paid more personal attention than any guest who ever enters the house. —The Illustrated American.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., U. S. A., is at 1622 9th street, N. W., Washington, on leave.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, U. S. N., of the Massachusetts, spent a day's leave in Washington this week.

Col. S. M. Mills and Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., registered at the Everett House, New York, Dec. 29.

Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy was at 1603 H street, N. W., Washington, this week.

Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. C. P. Egan, U. S. A., who is abroad, has for present address: Care N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, England.

Surgeon William S. Dixon, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, is spending the holidays at 1421 Twenty-ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on leave.

The cadets of the Military and Naval Academies will parade in the inaugural procession on March 4 next for the first time since the inauguration of President Grant.

Dr. William L. Kneidler, of the Medical Corps, accompanied the remains of the late Capt. George E. Lemon, who died at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 18, from San Diego to Washington city.

Capt. John McGowan, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, left Washington Wednesday evening for Newport, R. I., where he will take command of the naval training station.

Secretary of War Lamont has ordered the Corps of Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point to proceed to Washington at the proper time to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the President-elect.

The engagement of Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., to Miss Lyster, daughter of Col. William J. Lyster, 9th Inf., has been announced. Lieut. Spurgin is the son of Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., treasurer of the Military Academy and Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets.

Harper's Weekly for Dec. 19 has a bright tale by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., called "A Contraband Christmas." The chief ingredients of the story are the pretty rebel, the gallant Union soldier and the faithful negro—which being mixed with Capt. King's well-known skill, make a seasonable holiday dish.

The officers of the Massachusetts, Puritan, Texas, Columbia, Terror, Katahdin, Marblehead, Montgomery and Essex, gave a hop at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the Commandant and officers of the U. S. Navy Yard, and the Commanding Officer and officers of the U. S. R. S. Vermont, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, which was a very enjoyable occasion.

The following Army and Navy arrivals were reported at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 30: Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Henry, U. S. N.; Asst. Surgs. R. W. L. Hasbrouck and D. H. Morgan, U. S. N.; Lieut. John J. Pershing, U. S. A.; Capt. William N. Tisdell, U. S. A.; Capt. G. L. Scott, U. S. A.; Lieut. William P. Day, U. S. N.

The meeting of the general court martial convened at Whipple Barracks for the trial of Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav., has, we understand, been postponed until further orders. Its purpose is to compel Col. Noyes to settle the claims made against him for borrowed money, by an enlisted man no longer in the service. It has been heretofore decided that the case is one for the civil courts.

Maj. Powell, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is anxious to have another assistant in his work. Since Capt. G. J. Feibiger was assigned to duty at West Point last May, Maj. Powell has had but two assistants, though the law allows him three. Gen. Craigill has informed Maj. Powell that the Engineer Corps was unusually busy at present, and that there is no officer who can now be spared, but that he shall have the desired assistant as soon as he can be spared.

Miss Elsie Denny Gregg, daughter of Maj. Thomas Gregg, U. S. A., is making a tour of the world with friends from Santa Barbara, Cal. They sailed from San Francisco Oct. 8, and are now at Colombo, Island of Ceylon. They will spend the months of January and February in India, and from there journey to Egypt. They will be absent for over a year, returning by way of New York.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., with portrait, forms the subject of an interesting letter from the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, giving an account of his distinguished military career. Says the writer: "The General is brushing up his time-worn and historic Army uniform and cocked hat, and burnishing up his saber, in preparation for the great inaugural ball to be held here next March. Gen. Van Vliet is 81 years of age, but he is as hale and hearty looking as a man of 40. With his silvery white hair and erect, military bearing, he is sure to be a prominent and conspicuous figure at the ball."

Paul Ward Beck, youngest son of Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., has composed some music of excellent merit, being a serenade entitled "Love's Tempest." It was composed just before his graduation at the High School, Sioux City, and for a lad not eighteen years old, and an amateur, is quite creditable, it is thought. The "serenade" has, however, been out little more than a month, having just been published in Philadelphia. Young "Landsbury," who arranged the accompaniment, is now but eighteen years old, a native of Bluff, Neb., and a most phenomenal amateur musician, a relative of Paul's by marriage, and promises to become a musical success. Paul is spending the winter with his sister, Mrs. Wales, wife of Capt. Philip Gray Wales, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., at Fort McPherson, Ga. His chief aim in life is to enter West Point and become a soldier.

1st Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., U. S. A., reported for duty at Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 24.

Col. J. S. Casey, 22d Inf., awaiting retirement, is located at 1924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adj. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf., rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week from a short Christmas leave.

Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th U. S. Inf., and bride were expected to join at Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week.

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 2d Art., on a holiday leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at Frankford, Arsenal, Pa.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week to spend New Year's with relatives at Germantown, Pa.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week from a short but pleasant visit to Toronto, Canada.

Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., of Fort Adams, is visiting for a few weeks at 157 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., on leave from Fort Logan for three months since Nov. 1 last, is visiting at Gatesville, Tex.

Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., residing at 825 San Alvarado street, Los Angeles, Cal., reached his sixty-sixth birthday on Dec. 31.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., who has been visiting at 16 West Thirty-first street, New York, is expected to rejoin at Fort Monroe early next week.

Lieut. Philip P. Powell, Adj. 9th Cav., is closing up his official affairs at Fort Robinson, Neb., preparatory to going abroad on a tour of several months.

Capt. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., was expected to leave Newport, R. I., the latter part of this week for Fort Riley, Kan., to reassume command of Light Battery B, of his regiment.

Capt. Edmund Rice and Lieuts. J. C. F. Tillson and Hunter Liggett, 5th U. S. Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., made a short visit to Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week and were hospitably entertained.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., Pay Dir. W. W. Williams, Grand Hotel; Comdr. E. T. Strong, Park Avenue; Lieut. R. F. Lopez, Brevoort House.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. T. R. Adams, Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Lieut. E. L. Butts, Col. P. C. Hains, Grand Hotel; Col. David Perry, Park Avenue; Lieut. J. H. Rice, St. Cloud; Gen. H. C. Carrington, The Windsor.

The first of a series of dances was given by the officers and their families at Fort Adams, Dec. 26. The naval officers stationed at Newport and their families, together with many of the winter cottagers and prominent local residents, were present.

Following are the addresses of Navy officers in Washington: Ensign W. A. Edgar, at 1627 K street, for the holidays; Ensign G. L. P. Stone, at 1721 De Sales street; P. A. Paymr. Martin M. Ramsay, at 1921 N street, N. W., on leave; Comdr. B. S. Richards, at 2025 Columbia road; Lieut. H. M. Witzel, at 1914 Sixteenth street, N. W.; Capt. James H. Sands, at 1338 Nineteenth street, N. W.; Lieut. W. B. Caperton, at 816 Eighteenth street.

The Court of Inquiry convened on board the Columbia a few weeks ago to investigate Lieut. Comdr. Allibone's alleged ill-treatment of a junior officer, have recommended further proceedings in the case. The court's record and findings, which were sent to the Department about ten days ago, will be acted upon by the Secretary in a few days. Lieut. Comdr. Allibone is the officer who was recently reprimanded for swearing at an acting boatswain.

Col. T. W. Higginson in his reminiscences in the January "Atlantic" speaks of an interesting coincidence. It was his habit to read late into the night, and sitting up till four one morning he left his bookmark at an unfinished page, having to return the book to the college library. A year later he happened to take the book from the library again, chanced to get up at four o'clock to read, and began again where he left off. Afterward looking in his diary he found that he had skipped a precise year between the two days and continued reading the same passage.

Following are the addresses of Army officers visiting Washington, D. C.: Col. J. Kemp Mizner, 10th Cav., is at the Portland; Maj. W. F. Tucker, Pay Dept., at Calumet place; Capt. J. A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., at 1619 Seventeenth street, N. W.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., at 2732 Dunbarton avenue, Georgetown, D. C.; 2d Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, A. D. C. to Gen. Wheaton, at Denver, Colo., at 1210 Eighteenth street, N. W.; 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., at 1733 Riggs place; 1st Lieut. Spencer Cosby, C. E., at the Richmond; Asst. Surg. Lewis Moon, U. S. N., waiting orders, is in Washington.

A question has arisen regarding the relative rank of Capt. Thomas Cruise, Daniel E. McCarthy, John T. Knight and Carroll A. Devol, who were recently appointed Assistant Quartermasters. Their appointments were confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday of last week. Only in the case of Capt. Devol a date was specified, Aug. 21, 1896, from which the appointment was to take effect. The appointments were recess appointments, and as Capt. Cruise was a senior at the time of his appointment, he would naturally outrank the other Captains. The question of rank, however, is now under consideration by Secretary Lamont.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order was held at the Astor House, New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 23. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander: Loyal Farragut; vice-commander, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr.; recorder, Louis J. Allen; treasurer, J. B. Edson; registrar, John Lloyd. Council: Philip Burill Lowe, M. C.; Capt. James Parker, James Mortimer Montgomery, Albert Bullus, John Lloyd, H. Schuyler Ross, G. S. Wiley, W. T. Salter. Several new members were elected, and a number of candidates' names referred to the Committee on Membership. It was proposed to hold a reception of the commandery in March next.

The wedding of Miss Helen M. Craig, daughter of Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th U. S. Cav., to Lieut. H. H. Stout, of the same regiment, took place at Fort Myer on the evening of Dec. 28. All the decorations were yellow, in honor of the troop, gold-colored flowers forming a bower, in which the marriage was conducted. The bride wore a white satin gown, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. Miss Coudert, daughter of Mr. Frederick Coudert, of New York, was to have been bridesmaid, but was unavoidably prevented from being present. Mr. G. W. Grandin, of Washington, D. C., was best man. Only a few friends and relatives were present at the ceremony, but at a reception later Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Col. and Mrs. Weeks, and many others of the Army stationed in and near Washington tendered their congratulations. The married couple have gone on a short tour to Old Point Comfort, Va.

Lieut. Col. H. Carroll, 6th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a month's leave.

Col. David Perry, 9th Cav., lately in New York, is expected at Fort Robinson, Neb., in a few days.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. U. S. A., on an extended sick leave, is quartered at 143 Turnbull street, Hartford, Conn.

Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., on leave from Fort Robinson, is visiting friends at 1319 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. T. G. Townsend, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Ohio to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. H. S. Howe, U. S. A., who is quartered at The Buckingham, Washington, D. C., for the winter, reached his sixty-fifth birthday on Jan. 2.

Capt. Richard W. Tyler, U. S. A., residing at 1753 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., reached his fifty-fourth birthday on New Year's Day.

The "Knapsack" of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, reproduces in full an excellent lyric essay by Lieut. W. E. Welsh, 8th Inf., entitled "Athletics in the Army."

Miss Julia Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., sister of the wife of Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, C. E., was married Dec. 28 at St. Louis, to Mr. Carl Vrooman, of that city. Vice-President Stevenson, the bride's uncle, gave her away.

By the will of the late Capt. George E. Lemon, of Washington, Mrs. Tucker, daughter of the late Gen. John A. Logan and wife of Maj. W. F. Tucker, Paymr. U. S. A., and her son, George Edwin Tucker, are beneficiaries to a large amount.

Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., is a recent arrival at Leavenworth from Fort Grant, to be at the bedside of her father, Hon. Thomas P. Feulon, whose serious illness has been reported. His family now have hopes of recovery.

The marriage of Miss Anna de Beelen Oakes and Mr. Henry Laird Ballentine was solemnized Dec. 26 in the parlor of the bride's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Oakes, at the Portland, Washington, D. C. Immediately after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine left for the North. Upon their return they will reside at the Portland.

Col. James Price Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen. U. S. A., who will be retired for age on Thursday next, Jan. 7, was appointed an additional Paymaster in May, 1864, and served with great faithfulness and ability receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. In January, 1867, he was transferred to the regular establishment and attained his present grade Feb. 24, 1896.

Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 22d Inf., on duty at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., contributes to the Christmas number of the "W. M. A. Reveille," the organ of the institution, an interesting article entitled "Garrison Life." We also note an eloquent response by Lieut. Campbell to the toast "The Army" at the celebration by the New England Society of Forefathers' Day at the Hotel Madison, Upper Alton.

The very latest Cabinet arranged for President-elect McKinley is: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Nelson Dingley, of Maine; Secretary of War, W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota; Secretary of the Navy, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Attorney General, Nathan Goff, of West Virginia; Postmaster General, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Secretary of Agriculture, Judge Waymire, of California.

The "Army Herald" of Columbus Barracks will hereafter be called "The Post Herald," for the reason, the editor says, that the present first name is a little too comprehensive, as we have not the facilities to publish a sheet representing the interests of the whole Army, and are quite willing to confine our efforts mainly to the local interests of this regiment and post, believing that they are sufficiently important to occupy our time.

A Louisville press dispatch says: "The Lincoln Memorial University, of which Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard is president, will probably be situated at Harrowgate, Tenn., as Gen. Howard has just bought the Four Seasons Hotel property there. The hotel and a sanitarium were started at Harrowgate, which is four miles from Middlesborough, in 1892, at a cost for building, furniture and grounds of one and a quarter million dollars."

The 7th Regt. (N. G. N. Y.) "Gazette" notes with pleasure the recent appointment of Pvt. Dr. L. A. Fuller, of Co. G, as Assistant Surgeon in the regular Army, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and says: "Dr. Fuller is all the more to be congratulated as he was one of eight, out of the forty-eight applicants, who passed the preliminary examination, and one of the two who were able to stand the final. He has the best wishes of all his former comrades in the regiment for success in his new and enlarged field of military usefulness."

The Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Porter, when he acted as commander of the great sound-money parade on Oct. 31 last, showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a loving cup at the United Service Club, New York, Dec. 28. The parlor was decorated handsomely and many persons prominent in both political parties were present. Chairman A. G. Mills presented the cup to Gen. Porter and asked him to accept it with best wishes of all the aids who had assisted him on that memorable day. The General, we may be sure, suitably responded.

Fort Leavenworth recent items from the "Times" are: Lieut. Langhorne, 3d Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Wheaton, who has been here for the past ten days under examination for promotion, has gone to join his chief in Chicago. Capt. Augur, 5th Cav., has returned to Fort Bliss, having finished his examination for promotion. Lieut. Marshall, 8th Cav., has returned to Fort Meade, completing his examination. Miss Stickney, after an agreeable visit at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, has returned to St. Louis. Lieut. Reber, Signal Corps, has finished the school of photography, in which the officers of the post took an active interest, and leaves in a day or two for other worlds to conquer. Lieut. Niskern and family have gone to Michigan for the holidays. Mrs. Hamner, wife of Paymr. Hamner, has arrived from Albuquerque on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Captain Houston.

Omaha items from the "Excelsior" are: Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton and Miss Wheaton, who have hosts of friends in Omaha society, are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Cowin. They leave Sunday for Washington, which was Mrs. Wheaton's old home. Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton are also contemplating a trip abroad. A brilliant reception was given by Gen. and Mrs. Cowin Tuesday in honor of their guests. Among those present were noticed Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Gen. and Mrs. Dandy, Col. and Mrs. Schwan, Maj. and Mrs. Wheeler, Maj. Crowder, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. Perry, Lieut. Hutcheson and many others. A number of young people were invited to meet Miss Octavia, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton. Lieut. Hutcheson left Tuesday for Salt Lake where he will visit until after New Year's. Lieut. Dean, of St. Paul, has been spending the holidays in Omaha. Lieut. Van Liew, of Fort Harrison, Mont., has been visiting in Omaha for the past week.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st U. S. Art., is spending the winter at Calistoga, Cal.

Lieut. W. E. Dove, 12th Inf., on leave, is visiting friends at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Dec. 23.

P. A. Engr. John D. Toppin, U. S. N., is spending the winter at Roseville, Newark, N. J.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th U. S. Inf., left Fort Leavenworth this week for Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., early in the week to spend New Year's with relatives.

Capt. H. C. Morgan, U. S. A., residing at Colchester, Conn., reached his fifty-fourth birthday on Dec. 30.

Lieut. W. H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., of Fort Bayard, is spending the holidays with his family in San Francisco.

Lieut. W. M. Whitman, 1st U. S. Cav., is spending a leave of absence at 116 South Walnut street, Akron, Ohio.

Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y., early in the week from a short Christmas leave.

Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a visit to relatives at West Seneca, N. Y.

Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., is spending a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks with friends at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. A. H. Appel, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on a fortnight's leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is visiting friends at Montreal, Canada.

Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 5th Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., was expected in New Orleans the latter part of this week on a short visit.

Col. Montgomery Bryant, U. S. A., pleasantly located at 813 N. Lawrence avenue, Wichita, Kan., reached his sixty-fifth birthday on Dec. 28.

Q. M. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., Mrs. Sawtelle and Miss A. E. Sawtelle are located for the winter at The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Hospital Steward John B. Copping, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, received a welcome Christmas present in the shape of a son, born to him on that day.

Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Sands, left Fort Leavenworth Dec. 21 for Fort Myer, Va., the Lieutenant having been appointed Quartermaster of the regiment.

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 2d Art., who has been visiting with Lieut. B. W. Dunn, at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., was expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., will deliver an address Jan. 8, upon the Cuban question, at the Historical Club, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Dramatic Club.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., was married Dec. 23 in New York City to Miss Laura Grace Levy, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Levy. The married couple have gone to Fort Adams.

Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art., was expected in Delaware City, Del., this week to enter upon his work of taking charge of repairs and construction at Fort Delaware and Finn's Point.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., who went some time ago to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty, for the benefit of his health, has left San Antonio on a protracted sick leave.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., rejoined there Dec. 30 from a week's visit to New York City, where he made his headquarters at the Hotel Bristol.

Capt. W. H. Baldwin, C. S., after a brief tour of duty in Chicago, leaves in a few days for San Francisco to take charge of the Subsistence Department at 36 Montgomery street, in that city.

Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., and a detachment, for some time past at Fort Washington, Md., mounting gun carriages, etc., have completed the work and rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. E. B. Kirk, U. S. A., a resident of Toledo, Ohio, seems to be attaining civil prominence in that city. He was elected to the city council last April, and is now prominently mentioned for the mayoralty.

The New York Board of Education at its meeting, Dec. 23, requested the appointment of Asst. Surg. Arthur C. Crandall, U. S. N., as Surgeon of the schoolship St. Mary's, vice Robert Whiting, detached.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite and Mrs. Cronkhite, recently returned from Europe, have taken residence for the winter, 155 Madison avenue, New York. Maj. Cronkhite's health is completely re-established.

Capt. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., has reported for duty at the A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. Gresham and family will spend January in New Orleans, 1729 Coliseum street, with Gen. C. C. Gilbert.

Maj. J. M. Williams, U. S. A., of 1313 T street, Washington, D. C., is an applicant for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and will be balloted for at a meeting to be held Jan. 6.

Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick and Chief Engineer C. Andrade, U. S. N., were among the many present at the marriage in New York, Dec. 26, of Mr. Wilmot Townsend Cox to Miss Maria Duane Bleeker Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayer Whipple have returned from Washington to their studio in the Sherwood. Mr. Whipple, while in Washington, painted portraits of Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul to Cuba, and Postmaster-General Wilson. The portraits are to be exhibited in this city.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, Member of Congress from the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) District, and member of the Military Committee, has been visiting during the holiday recess his old friend and comrade, Gen. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A., in Philadelphia. Both Generals, while commanding brigades, were severely wounded in the successful assault upon Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

The Arctic Club, an organization consisting entirely of men who have been members of expeditions to the north polar regions, gave a dinner, Dec. 26, in New York, at which Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale, presided. Speeches were made by Rudolph Kersting, of Dr. Cook's expedition of 1894; Biederbeck, of the last Greely expedition, and Henry C. Walsh, of the Mirand expedition. Mr. Wade H. Ozburn, formerly of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., and now an employee at the Headquarters Department of the East, was married Dec. 29, 1896, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Maggie C. Loftus. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents. The married couple are now comfortably settled into quarters at Governor's Island.

GEN. HENRY DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the "Post-Dispatch."

Concerning the proposition to abandon Jefferson Barracks as an Army post, the merits in the case are as a sealed book to those on the outside who know nothing about the needs of the service. On this point I have nothing to say, but I claim the right to register a protest against the scurrilous personal attacks made upon the commanding officer, Gen. Guy V. Henry. These attacks have been made chiefly through the columns of that poor old, double-dealing, wishy-washy journalistic blatherskite, the St. Louis "Republic," and are the embodiment of slanderous injustice and malicious gossip.

Gen. Henry, whose actual rank is Lieutenant Colonel, but who, through his devotion to the service, has been honored with the brevet title of Major General, is regarded to-day as one of the most gallant and efficient officers in the Army. His career during the Civil War has won for him a brilliant record for personal bravery and heroic self-sacrifice, and the old-womanish tirades of the "Republic" are nothing less than flagrant insults to all those Americans who love to honor the matchless courage of our nation's soldiers, no matter on which side they fought. My own father was a Confederate soldier—Chief of Artillery of Hardee's Corps—who graduated from West Point with Gen. Henry, and, if the opinion of a foe carried weight, my father's testimony is that Gen. Henry was a courteous gentleman as a cadet and a thunder-bolt of war on the field of battle. Concerning his record as an Indian fighter and a rough rider on the frontier, the annals of the service speak in no uncertain terms. Wherever his regiment has seen service, Gen. Henry has been always found at the front, fighting like a Spartan and like a Spartan sharing danger and privation with the humblest soldier in his command.

It may be that Gen. Henry has fallen into disfavor with the gilt-edged leaders of St. Louis "society," but if he has, "society" is the loser. This blunt, straightforward soldier is no carpet knight and has neither the time nor the inclination for the fine points of society etiquette. As a disciplinarian he holds a position of enviable exaltation, and, if he has incurred the dislike of some of his subordinates, it is because he has enabled the Government to get a fair amount of work out of them. In his own home there is no more kind, considerate and hospitable gentleman in the Army than the commandant of Jefferson Barracks.

The "Republic" reporter evidently got his information from malicious civilians or a few disgruntled subalterns. The first source is not worth considering, and, as to the second, I can state from personal observation that as a breeder of mischief-making gossip, the average Army post goes in to dinner before the average sewing circle.

WM. W. HOXTON.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 21, 1896.

Adj. White, of the 1st U. S. Art., has scored quite a victory over many musicians, who have endeavored to have their orchestras employed by the East Coast Hotel system, Mr. C. B. Knott, the superintendent of the Casino, and general superintendent of the Flagler hotels, being so impressed with the music of the 1st's band that he at once arranged with Adj. White for its services in the Casino during the season of 1896-97, at a profitable price to the band.

Hundreds of tourists frequent the Casino daily and the fame of the band will rank next in popularity to the famous Marine Band. The daily concerts by the band on the post parade draws hundreds of people; in fact, so sought is the music arranged by Chief Musician Gustav Koitzsch that the local newspapers print the programmes daily, and the townspeople and visitors look forward to the concerts, parades and guard mountings as a daily feast of pleasure.

Mrs. Ives, wife of Asst. Surg. Francis J. Ives, in charge of the garrison, has returned with her interesting children from an extended outing, thus completing the garrison family.

Unintentionally credit was given to Lieut. Harlow for the recovery of "John Thomas" in the "Journal's" recent issue, and amends are due Surgeon F. J. Ives, who made "two semi-official visits and prescribed to the recovery of his catship." Lieut. Harlow gave sympathy. Mrs. White did the nursing and the gallant Adjutant and the garrison as a whole rejoiced that "Ours" has its pet feline on duty, and a catastrophe avoided.

Mrs. Henry Marcotte inaugurated the season's afternoons this evening, and ladies and gentlemen representative of about every State in the Union greeted the hostess and each other for another winter in the Ancient City. The Army colony was represented by Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. and Miss Miller, Col. Benyard, Lieuts. Meyler and Johnston, C. E.; Mrs. Hubbell, Lieuts. White and Van Duesen and Mrs. Van Duesen, of the 1st Art.; Mrs. Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, Mrs. Commo, C. W. Pickering, Mrs. Leavenworth, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Maj. and Mrs. E. A. Summer, of Detroit, Mich.; DuPont R. Lyon and Miss Lyon, of Dallas, Tex., and Capt. and Mrs. Henry Belknap, of Shelter Island, N. Y.; Mrs. J. E. Ingraham, Miss Bigelow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Bessie Frazer poured tea, chocolate and coffee, and Mrs. C. Stuart Bailey, of Montreal, Canada, assisted in receiving. Mrs. J. E. Hernandez, accompanied by Prof. Ernest Slenker on the violin, sang "Dawn," and delightfully added to the pleasures of the "At Home." Palms and other luxuriant semi-tropical plants with a temperature of 60 degrees, made all forget the bleakness about the homes they so recently left for a Florida winter of warmth.

Gen. Schofield is closely engaged in writing his book of Memoirs, and articles to appear in the "Century" at an early date. It is trusted that the Lieutenant General will not pass too rapidly over his early life on the Indian River, for the scenes of Indian wildness of those days are now those of civilization, and Florida history sorely needs some original reminiscences in place of its dry fairy fables.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 23, 1896.

The field sports (mounted), originally booked for Nov. 25, were postponed on account of unfavorable weather to the 16th. The following is the order of the events: Tent pegging, prizes \$3, \$2 and \$1; Corp. Wolf, Battery F, 5th Art.

Broad sword contest, prizes (same as above); Sergt. Boddy, Troop D, 2d Cav.

Troopers' competition, prizes (same as above). This contest consisted in fully equipping the horse and rider

and proceeding to a distant point. The decision of the judges to be based on accuracy of the details of equipment, as well as on the time made. Horning, Co. A, 2d Cav.

Artillery drivers' competition, prizes, trophy cup to be defended annually, and \$6; Battery F, 5th Artillery; Sergt. Austin, Prta. Murphy and Nissen.

Polo race (owners to ride), prize, polo stick; Lieut. Allen, on "Hutchinson."

The day closed with three steeplechases, over courses of one, one and a quarter, and one and a half miles: Prizes, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50. First, one mile.—A. M. Armstrong, Co. F, 1st Cav.; Lancia, Co. D, 2d Cav.; Brinson, Co. A, 2d Cav. Second, one and a half miles.—Tie between Lieut. Allen, 2d Cav., and Brinson, Co. A, 2d Cav.; Fennell, Co. B, 4th Art.; Swift, Co. K, 1st Cav. Third steeplechase, one and a quarter miles.—Prize, Fort Riley Cup, presented by Lieuts. Treat and Allen, to be defended annually, and \$10, \$5, and \$2.50. Lieut. Allen, 2d Cav.; Buntin, Co. K, 1st Cav.; Walter, Co. D, 2d Cav.. The last race was marked by a close and spirited finish between the winner and second. Two riders fell in the early part of the chase. This closes the season of 1896 field sports, which will be resumed in spring with renewed interest. The field and stands presented a bright picturesque and lively scene, mingled with the sound of music. Many ladies attended in spite of the brisk north wind, wearing the badges of their "favorites," and adding greatly to the life of the occasion by their enthusiasm and zealous applause.

A most novel and enjoyable euche party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz on Tuesday, Dec. 15. The tables were named after cities and arranged in the order of their sequence on the map. The guests drew cards bearing the name of one of the cities, and that of one of a certain twain in history, fiction or fable. "Johnnie Jones" found "Sister Sue" and spent a pleasant five minutes together with "Trilby" and "Little Billee" "in gay Paris," etc., etc. The prizes were beautiful and appropriate. Delightful refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

On Friday, Dec. 11, the first of the series of supper hops was given. The attendance was large, though the absence of many was regretted. Supper was served at 11 o'clock, and followed by the Virginia Reel. Lieuts. Macomb and Payne were designated to arrange for menu and decorations.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were very agreeably entertained at suppers after the hop on Friday, the 18th, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Bell and Capt. and Mrs. Knox.

Mr. and Mrs. Talcott, of Rockford, Ill., and Miss Overaker, of Cincinnati, who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Bell, left the post last Saturday, Dec. 19, amid sorrowful adieux.

A unique moonlight riding party was given by the members of the bachelor's mess, consisting of Lieuts. Macomb, Burgess and Payne. The fatigue of the evening's brisk exercise was somewhat allayed by the collation that followed. The ladies were tastefully attired in smart habits of bottle-green broadcloth, and their escorts wore scarlet hunting coats and white trousers. The mounts were furnished by the mess. No accidents were reported.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cronkhite and family recently arrived at the post from Fort McHenry, Md., and are at present the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald.

Invitations are out for a bal masque, to be given by Capt. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Dec. 30.

Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty entertained with marked ease and hospitality on Monday, Dec. 21, after the club.

Col. and Mrs. Bell gave a large and elegant card party and supper in honor of their guests, Mrs. Talcott and Miss Overaker.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Dec. 21, 1896.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Woodward were in Spokane on Dec. 19, returning the same day. Col. and Mrs. Theaker, and Misses Nina and Madge Theaker are expected to arrive Christmas from Vancouver Barracks. After the holidays Miss Madge Theaker will return to Berkeley Academy, Oakland, Cal.

"The Circulation of the Human Blood" was the subject of Dr. Brechemin's interesting lecture to the medical class last Wednesday afternoon. The bachelor officers of the post are making extensive preparations for a unique midnight supper Christmas eve at the club. "The Fort Douglas Knapsack," a bright little weekly published at Salt Lake by Albert Allen, son of Capt. L. C. Allen, was a new candidate for public favor to arrive in last post this week. Comm. Sergt. Connolly reports the freezing recently of 11,700 pounds of potatoes, which has not happened in six years. The true value of the overcoat cape was unknown until the troops reached this humid climate. One hundred thousand rounds of Kräg-Jorgensen rifle ammunition arrived on Dec. 16. The Coeur d'Alene bathhouse, that so unceremoniously perched on the lake front near the flagstaff during the high water of last week, has been poled back to its old moorings. Pvt. William Share and Harry Smith, Co. D, have been absent without leave since Dec. 15. The marriage of Miss Gertrude Farr to Musician Percy Allen, of Co. C, 16th Inf., was solemnized at the home of the bride in Coeur d'Alene on Monday evening, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Dodson. Miss Farr was the first Coeur d'Alene belle to be captured by the new regiment. She is a beautiful, petite blonde of seventeen summers. A hunting party of Co. F, now at Spirit Lake, have murdered four large bucks for their Christmas orgies. Pvt. John B. Murray, ex-Sergeant Major of the regiment, will leave in a short time for the recruiting service at Seattle, Wash. Corp. Leik and Privts. Conklin and Kidd, of Co. H, are on a ten days' hunting pass across the lake. 1st Sergt. Farinthy, Co. C, and Musician Bolander, of the band, left for Spokane on Dec. 18, to be absent ten days. Pvt. Keedy, of Co. G, has gone to Davenport, Wash., for twenty days for a visit to relatives. Corp. Feerick was the holder of the lucky ticket at the watch drawing on Dec. 15, on which he realized \$50 in lieu of the watch. Pvt. Allen, of Co. C, has been detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's department as engineer. Corp. Twist and Pvt. Platt, Co. D, made a flying visit to the G. A. R. hall at Platt Falls on Dec. 19, returning just in time for reveille. Privts. Bachle and Butler, of Co. C, were in Spokane on Dec. 16, to look for a long lost canine, "Bum," who was a company pet of a dark red color, who strayed from the company when the regiment came through.

A famous old cannon was placed in the Capitol, at Hartford, Conn., last Saturday, which went out to service in the Civil War, but was never fired. It is a 12-pounder, smooth-bore cannon, presented to the State of Connecticut in 1862 by the U. S. Minister to Belgium. When sent to the front it was found that no ammunition would fit it.

A REVIEW OF WEST POINT FOOTBALL.

The election of the captain for the football team of 1897 at the Military Academy took place Wednesday afternoon, William F. Nesbitt, '98, being unanimously chosen for the place. Nesbitt was born in Cleveland, and appointed to the Academy from that place. He is 21 years old, stands 6 feet 1 inch in his stocking feet, and weighs 165 pounds. During the past season he played a remarkably strong game at half back on the Academy team. Capt. Nesbitt stands nineteenth in his class, and is very popular among his fellow cadets. He is the senior sergeant in the battalion formation.

The season just finished has been a fairly successful one for the cadets, and should rank West Point sixth among the colleges, or next after Princeton, Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and Lafayette. Of the six games played, West Point won three, lost two and one was a tie. The cadets defeated Brown University by the score of 8 to 6, Union 44 to 0, and Tufts 27 to 0. Princeton defeated West Point 11 to 0, and Yale beat the cadets 16 to 2. The game with Wesleyan was a tie, 12 to 12. This should have been a victory for the cadets, as they scored three touchdowns to their opponents' two. Connor, however, failed to kick the goals.

The playing of all the members of the team was hard and earnest, and several star players were developed. Capt. Nesbitt will have excellent material to select his team from next season, as the only men who will not be here then are Connor and Savage, who graduate in June. There is every reason to believe he will be able to turn out the strongest team in the history of football at the Academy.—News of the Highlands.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at the Confederate Veterans' Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, and the proceedings were rather especially interesting to the service. Dr. J. W. Bayne, whose service as a medical officer, and that of his father, many officers who served along the Potomac River may remember, was present; and on his motion Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, who won so many brevets for gallantry during the war and who has seen half a century of military service, was elected president. Dr. Bayne declined election as vice-president to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Gen. Willcox, and Mr. Bernard R. Green was elected as vice-president. His connection with so much of the work in the Engineer Department, and more recently and specially with the great National Library just approaching completion, need not be recalled to any one who knew the late Chief of Engineers, Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey. Gen. Lawrence Pike Graham, whose father served as a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War, made his first appearance at this meeting of the society, having been elected to membership at the last meeting of the Board of Management; and is now added to the honorary roll of those who are but one generation from the War of Independence. His own services in the Mexican and Civil War and in the Indian service add to the reputation of the family already so justly famous.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Dec. 29, 1896.

A great deal of excitement has existed here for some time—the result of what may follow the report of a board on the retention of this post as a permanent military station. The city of St. Louis has been agitated, having been asleep for seventy years and taken no interest in this post, and officers individually who feared a breaking up of homes felt some anxiety. The newspapers indulged in personal attacks and misrepresentations foreign to the matter at issue, and doing their cause no good. Various representative bodies were formed to visit the post and impress upon the board their views, and even the Loyal Legion, whose sole objects are supposed to be a union of comrades to keep alive war memories and associations, took a hand in the fight.

The city, of course, claimed that Jefferson Barracks was a health resort of the first class; all it needed was being built up. While this may be true, the place has had a black eye in the Army for a number of years—perhaps gotten very unjustly, but injustice is the order of things. A large amount of money had to be expended, and in view of the large amount of sickness at the post last summer (at one time 33 per cent. being ill), it was thought proper to have matters looked into, which was all right, and not a cause of grievance or personal abuse. As to Arcadia, it is said malaria was never known there until soldiers came—poor soldiers, they have to be responsible for a great deal.

Gen. Merritt, in company with the board, visited the range, and was much pleased with the surroundings of Arcadia—it is certainly an ideal spot in the mountains. Monday evening the officers and ladies gave a play called "Snowed Under," and after Mrs. Ewing entertained the garrison at a supper. We are having beautiful weather, heavy frosts at night and clear days. Work on the two sets of officers' quarters are being carried on, Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, so well known to Army officers when for many years at Salt Lake, is to visit the post and hold services on the 27th. He is very popular in St. Louis, a fine orator, with a magnificent voice and commanding presence.

KENTUCKY'S TURNPIKE WAR.

Kentucky is suffering from a turnpike war. The State has no less than 3,500 miles of turnpike controlled by private companies. Three months ago there began a movement against these which has developed into a general uprising. In mobs of forty to 100, armed with shot-guns and axes, citizens have gone from town to town leaving a trail of broken toll-gates in their wake. Gate keepers have been warned not to repair gates nor to collect more toll under penalty of being burned out. The gates destroyed represent 1,500 miles of turnpike valued at \$4,000,000. Public sentiment largely sustains the raiders. So far but few arrests have been made, and from these no convictions have resulted. The cost of six-tenths of the toll roads in their construction was borne by the State or by the county through which the road runs. Under the enabling act of 1890 the courts are gradually acquiring the roads. The chief difficulty in the way is the high price at which they are held by the companies. The system of partial State ownership of these toll roads has cost the State more than \$3,000,000, in principal and interest, during the past forty-two years. And yet the people have paid heavy tolls for the privilege of using them. Great as may be the provocation of the Kentucky farmers against these owners of the State highways, they must learn that legal processes and not mob violence can bring them relief.—Illustrated American.

THE ARMY.

FANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

CIRCULAR 11. DEC. 26. 1896. H. Q. A. A., G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The presence of a commissary sergeant at a post does not in any manner relieve the commissary from responsibility for the care of subsistence supplies.

Commanding officers of posts, according to their responsibilities and duties as fixed and prescribed by A. R. 658 and A. R. 1231, are to carefully supervise the duties of commissaries at their respective posts, and not permit them to devolve their duties in any degree upon the commissary sergeants.

In cases of losses and embezzlements of subsistence stores or property, boards of survey, in their proceedings and recommendations, are to be guided by the requirements of A. R. 710.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

CIRCULAR 16. DEC. 14. G. O. CAL. 1896.

Publishes the Method of Instruction in the Service of the 12-inch B. L. Rifle, revised by Lieuts. Randolph Rumbough and Ames, of Battery A, 3d Art., which will be used until further orders, for purposes of comparison with former methods.

Circular 18, Dec. 19, 1896. Dept. Cal.

Republishes circular letter from the War Department, dated July 30, 1896, relating to the recruiting service.

H. Q. A. A., G. O. Dec. 28, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1896.

Casualty.

1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav., died Dec. 15, 1896, at San Bernardino, Arizona.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 22, Dec. 8, 1896. Dept. Texas.

Publishes tables which show the result of target practice in this department for the year 1896:

G. O. 13, Dec. 26, 1896. D. M.

Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, with accompanying tables.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Payments of troops in Dept. of Texas on the muster of Dec. 31, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 159, D. T., Dec. 23.)

The leave granted Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., on public business pertaining to the sighting of the 12-inch B. L. Rifle mounted at that point. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

Capt. William H. Baldwin, C. S., will be relieved from temporary duty with the purchasing commissary in Chicago, Ill., and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., from duty as purchasing commissary in that city. (H. Q. A., Dec. 23.)

The leave granted Capt. William L. Kneedler, Asst. Surg., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 158, D. C., Dec. 22.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr. (S. O. 171, D. D., Dec. 21.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg. (Washington Barracks, Dec. 23.)

Leave for five days is granted Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 24.)

Capt. Thomas Cruise, A. Q. M., is relieved as commissary of post. (Fort Myer, Dec. 26.)

Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in Department of East, to take effect Jan. 2, 1897. (S. O. 304, D. E., Dec. 30.)

Col. Marshall I. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Dept., will proceed to Forts Sill and Reno, O. T., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of inspecting the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at those posts. (S. O. 223, D. M., Dec. 26.)

Payment of troops for the muster of Dec. 31 in Dept. of Mo. will be made by Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, Rock Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymaster, at Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Reno, and Columbus Barracks, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymaster, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, the new post near Little Rock, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Forts Riley and Sill, and any troops temporarily absent. Payments will be made in person by the paymasters designated to pay at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, and the St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo. (S. O. 222, D. M., Dec. 24.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will make not exceeding four visits between this date and Feb. 28, 1897, from Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Benjamin Altha and Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J., and four visits per month to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., and the Penn Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa., during the months of January and February, 1897, for the purpose of inspecting steel castings for gun-carriage works. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 29.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Jan. 2, 1897, is granted Capt. William H. Baldwin. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 29.)

Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., will proceed from Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of small arms rifle barrels. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 29.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are: Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., from duty, ordered at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T., to duty in Washington; 1st Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. T., for duty at that post, to relieve 1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., who will report to the C. O. Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 29.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for 21 days is granted 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav. (S. O. 219, D. M., Dec. 21.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 27, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav. (S. O. 219, D. M., Dec. 21.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Pvt. Edward F. Galvin, Troop H, 3d Cav., was on Dec. 25 promoted to be corporal, vice Shoner, reduced.

The following promotion and appointment was on Dec. 24 made in the 3d Cav: Corp. John E. Benson, Troop A, to be sergeant, vice Driscoll, discharged; Pvt. Charles H. Rowland, Troop A, to be corporal, vice Benson, promoted.

During temporary absence of 1st Lieut. W. J. Heard, 3d Cav., 2d Lieut. G. W. Moses is detailed Post Adjutant. (Fort Ethan Allen, Dec. 24.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The leave granted Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav., after relieving 1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf., from the duties of Acting Indian Agent at the La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis., will proceed, when convenient to the public service, to his former station, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the purpose of turning over the Government and company and post exchange property and funds for which he is accountable. (H. Q. A., Dec. 24.)

1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., is appointed Commissary of post. (Fort Myer, Dec. 26.)

1st Lieut. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., is appointed Quartermaster of the regiment. (6th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Dec. 23.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

2d Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., is designated to perform the duty of witnessing the issue of annuity goods at the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav., charged under existing orders with the performance of such duty. (S. O. 120, D. P., Dec. 17.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect when the post commander can spare his services, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, O. M. 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 120, D. P., Dec. 17.)

The leave granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav., now on leave, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 172, D. D., Dec. 22.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Dec. 23.)

Corp. F. P. Vaughan, Battery H, 1st Art., is at present on duty as Acting Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Gaines, Ala.

Corp. M. J. Moore, M, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Lance Corp. J. Mehrtens, M, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

The leave granted to Additional 2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., is extended three days. (S. O. 304, D. E., Dec. 30.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 28.)

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., is detailed an additional member of the board on the Regulations of Seacoast Artillery Fire, constituted by par. 1, S. O. 273, Nov. 20, 1894, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., Dec. 24.)

1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Wadsworth, Dec. 28.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Jan. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. McManus, 3d Art. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 28.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 22.)

First Lieut. William G. Haun, 3d Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill., for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 29.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., will proceed to Delaware City, Del., take station at that place, and assume charge of the repairs and construction of public buildings at Fort Delaware, Del., and Pinnas Point, N. J. (H. Q. A., Dec. 24.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, Dec. 24.)

Sergt. J. Snyder, A. 5th Art., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 25.)

Lance Corp. F. W. Winter, B, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. R. E. Callan, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, to arrange for quartering, etc., two soldiers there. (Fort Stanton, Dec. 24.)

Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 5th Art., will perform duties of Adjutant, etc., during absence on short leave of Lieut. W. C. Davis. (Fort Wadsworth, Dec. 23.)

2d Lieut. E. F. McGlechin, 5th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer of post. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 28.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf. (S. O. 156, D. C., Dec. 18.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 26, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. William J. Lutz, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 156, D. D., Dec. 17.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (S. O. 167, D. D., Dec. 11.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. William Brooke, 4th Inf. (S. O. 220, D. M., Dec. 22.)

1st Lieut. George E. French, 4th Inf., will continue

on duty with the National Guard of Idaho from Jan. 4, 1897, until further orders. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 5th Inf., and leave for five days is granted Lieut. J. W. Havel, (Fort McPherson, Dec. 23.)

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., is designated Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 23.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 28.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSER.

2d Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Dec. 23.)

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., having been relieved as regimental recruiting officer, will turn over funds and property to proper departments. (9th Inf., Madison Barracks, Dec. 30.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate, and is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 26.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., Dec. 28.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for five days is granted Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf. (Fort Porter, Dec. 23.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 23.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf. (Fort Porter, Dec. 22.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 28.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Pvt. James D. Allen, convicted of killing his comrade, Daniel M. Call, of the 15th U. S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan, March 20, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. The killing of Call arose over a quarrel which Allen and Call, who were both athletes, agreed to settle with a boxing bout. Allen was worsted and left the room, returning a few moments after with a revolver. With the remark, "Dan, you're a goner," Allen fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. Call died the next day.

16th INFANTRY.—HUGH A. THEAKER.

2d Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Spokane, Wash., for temporary duty with Co. B, 16th Inf. (S. O. 210, D. C., Dec. 10.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 23.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 23.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Dec. 27.)

Pvt. H. A. Miller, A, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., is extended three days. (S. O. 301, D. E., Dec. 26.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect when the post commander can spare his services, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 120, D. P., Dec. 17.)

Lance Corp. Timothy Sullivan, Co. G, 22d Inf., and Pvt. Creed C. Hammond, Co. C, of the same regiment, were on Dec. 21 appointed Corporals.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 160, D. T., Dec. 26.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, for remainder of the current fiscal year. (S. O. 107, D. C., Dec. 16.)

Capt. William H. W. James, 24th Inf., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and report to the Governor of New Mexico for duty with the National Guard of that Territory. (H. Q. A., Dec. 28.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Dec. 29. Detail: Maj. John R. Myrick, Capt. Charles Morris, Anthony W. Vogles, John McClellan, 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, Additional 2d Lieut. George T. Patterson, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 24.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Barrancas. Detail: Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Lieuts. H. M. Andrews, F. Marsh and M. F. Harmon, Jr. (Fort Barrancas, Dec. 19.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Dec. 17. Detail: Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, 2d Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 106, D. C., Dec. 14.)

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 22, 1896. Detail: Maj. Michael Cooney, 4th Cav.; Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav.; Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav.; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, Q. M., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gordon Voorhies, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 209, D. C., Dec. 18.)

At Key West Barracks, Fla., Jan. 6. Detail: Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf.; Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf.; Gustave W. S. Stevens, Addl. 2d Lieut.; Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 304, D. E., Dec. 30.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of Acting Hospital Steward Frederick Cleaver, recently tried, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Ringer, says: "The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge and specification through an apparent apprehension of their full import, in his sworn testimony made statements directly antagonistic to their material averments no evidence having been introduced to controvert his statements, which practically should have been made the basis of changing his plea to one of not guilty. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. Steward Cleaver will be released from arrest and returned to duty. (S. O. 209, D. E., Dec. 23.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1897. Detail:

Maj. Ezra P. Ewers, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Morris C. Foote, William L. Carpenter, John A. Baldwin, Thomas S. McCaleb, 1st Lieut. George Palmer, Andre W. Brewster, John M. Sigworth, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Arthur W. Yates, Thomas F. Dwyer, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 303, D. E., Dec. 29).

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 10th Inf.; Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, O. T., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, Dec. 28, 1896, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Ernest Stecker, Troop M, 7th Cav., for appointment as post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. Army. (S. O. 219, D. M., Dec. 21).

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, upon the resumption of drills with the 12-inch B. L. R. gun and the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, to examine and test the following manuals, which have been submitted for these pieces: B. L. R. gun—1. Circular, Headquarters Department of California, March 19, 1896. 2. Revised Manual, circular No. 16, Headquarters Department of California, Dec. 14, 1896. B. L. R. mortar—1. Circular, Headquarters Department of California, May 10, 1895. 2. Revised Manual, submitted by Lieut. Hobbs, 3d Art. 3. Manual prepared for use of Artillery School by Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art. (S. O. 156, D. C., Dec. 18).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Thomas O'Brien, Co. F, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont.; Sergt. James H. Hewitt, Co. G, 17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Pvt. William Baird, Co. H, 5th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.; Pvt. James Joice, Co. D, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., Dec. 28).

A CRACKER'S OPINION OF OUR ARMY.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1896.

Mister Eddier: I come down to Atlanta nigh onto a week ago, bein' as i was wantin' fur to be a witness in pappy's case fur moonshine, an' whilst i was there i heard we was goin' to hev a fite with Kuby, an' i went out ter the barracks ter see if i cudden jine the Armeey, an' i jist think its to powerful bad the way them officer fellers mistrusts a man when he wants ter jine. I git riled an' sed i was goin' to tell sumbody how tha dun me, if i only need how to dew it, and wun av them fellers what stays to the big hospital and has a grene thien on his arm and a stripe up his laig like he was sumbody, he tole me to rite you, an' i'm goin' tew dew hit.

I went out thar rite sune av a mawnin, an' the feller what was workin' along on the rode in frunt av a house, he ast me what did i want, an' i tole him i cum tu jine the Armeey, an' he sed fur me to go intew that big house and ask fur the man what took in sich fellers. I went into the fust doo i seed, an' tole a solger how ide cum ter jine, an' he tuk me inter a room whar a man was settin', an' tole him what i wanted. An' then he ask me a hull lot av fool questions: how old was i, did i hav any recommends, was i married, and a hull lot more rot, an' then he sez, sez he, ye haint got enuff chist, i don't recon, but ye kin see the docter. I didn't hev no chist along with me, an' i wassent sick, but a solger sed fur me to cum along with him, an' he tuk me over to the hospitall, an' thar a nuther man ask me a nuther lot fool talk. Ask me cood i see good, was i twenty-wun, was i married, an' so on, an' then he tuk me out on the galery, an' bild up some redin' an' sez, rede that, an' when i went to rede, a feller hel somethin' over wun eye, jist as tho i cud rede with wun eye bitter nor with too. Then he did the same way with other eye, an' i tole him i can't rede that away now, an' then the man what had specs on hisself sez that woudent du, he's got reflected vishun, we don't want him. That sorter skind me, cos i didn't no what he ment, butt the solger sed ye cyant see well enuff, butt i sed i don't hev to ware no specks now, like he is a doin' rite now, but he tole me that is enuff, ye can go, an' i had tu go. I seen one feller i nowed, what they had tuck, an' he sed tha did moren that ter him, that made him take of all his close, and then that walked all round him, an' looked at him, as if he was a mule or a hoss, an' tha was goin' tu by him, an' tha made him hop on wun foot and then on other wun, an' made him kick and jump, an' du al sorts of munky tricks afore tha woud say tha woud take him.

Now, mister newspaper man, i haint no grate at ritin', but i kin fite, an' i don't think no grate shakes of the way yu uns takes tu git solgers; if yu uns is a goin' too fite with Kuby, an' wout take no marid men, nor no men what cyant see better with wun eye then tha kin with too, nor kyant kie of a man's hat when he is a standin' up, yu uns haint goin' too git no grate shakes av a Armeey. Yours tow comand,

JOHN BACKWOOD.

THE 3D CAV. HARMONIOUS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The article you quote from a St. Louis paper to the effect "that the officers of the 3d Cav. were quarreling with each other" is unjust and misleading, as the condition of affairs as represented is far from true. It is unfortunate that the staff officer in conversation should have made the remarks he did. It was not intended for publication, and he regrets it. In justice to my officers, and for the information of those who read the "Journal," it is my duty to correct the false impression which would be drawn from the published conversation or remarks made, in reference to the officers of the 3d Cav.

GUY V. HENRY, Lieut. Col. 3d Cav.,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Comdg. Regt. and Post.

INSPECTOR GENERALS REPORT NEW YORK.

The annual report of Insp. Gen. McLewee, of the National Guard of New York, is one of the most complete and valuable documents of record yet issued, and shows a care in detail and preparation that is very commendable to the General and his assistants. We shall publish a further account another week.

"One of the most serious violations of the law," says the General, "and one that involved many thousands of dollars, was that of relieving officers from responsibility of public property last year without the action of a board of survey or of the Inspector General, which is required by M. C., 34, and R. 242-248. Violations of the regulations on the part of officers in matters of uniform and equipment are frequent, and this extends to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief who should above all others set an example in this respect. It is not alone that gilt stripes on the riding trousers are unauthorized, but lack of uniformity in dress is common on occasions of public ceremony, which has a tendency to make the Governor's

staff the subject of unfavorable comment and ridicule. Other violations of the Military Code and regulations were noticed at the camp of instruction, but for obvious reasons it is as well not to mention them here." We learn from other sources that State property to the amount of \$150,000 was thus improperly disposed of.

We learn that Gov. Morton, of New York, on Dec. 31, removed Inspector General McLewee from office, and appointed Capt. E. M. Hoffman, of Elmira, in his place, to serve the remainder of his term. It is now in order for the Governor to take proceedings against the officer or officers charged by the Inspector General with disposing of public property contrary to the regulations.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Fort Bliss, Dec. 24, 1896.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Carson, 5th Cav., passed through El Paso recently, en route from Fort Grant, Ariz. Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cav., returned this week from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he has been before an examining board for promotion.

Mrs. Rodman Pell, sister of Mrs. Charles Hinton, accompanied by her little son, arrived at the post this week from Cripple Creek, and will probably spend the winter as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hinton.

Miss Edith Evans, sister of Lieut. F. D. Evans, the genial Adjutant of the 18th, arrived at the post Dec. 24 from Chicago and will remain with Lieut. and Mrs. Evans for the winter. Quite a commotion was raised in Juarez one night this week, caused by the desertion of five Mexican cavalry soldiers to this side of the river. They had been on guard duty and were in full uniform and armed with rifles and pistols. About midnight the night guard at the bridge hearing the sound of several men running toward him ran out and ordered them to halt. For answer one of them raised his rifle and fired. Mr. Watson (the guard) dodged it just in time or it would have gone through his brain. After the fleeing soldier fired he dropped his rifle and cap and followed the others off into the brush, pursued for some little distance by Mr. Watson, who fired at them several times, but without effect.

Lieut. Nathaniel McClure, Lieut. Grubbs and Mr. Austin, of El Paso, spent several days recently hunting antelope and deer in the mountains about fifty miles from the post. The mountains and country near afford very good hunting this time of the year. Antelope, deer, quail, wild turkeys and rabbits are very plentiful and there—for the catching.

The football team of Las Cruces, N. M., played the post nine recently, resulting in victory for the post team. The Las Crucesians felt somewhat crestfallen, as the score was ten to nothing.

The fiestas in Juarez which are kept up during the month of December attract many visitors to Juarez. Quite a number of officers and ladies went over recently to take in the sights, which present such a marked contrast to the American side of the river, only about a mile away. One might easily imagine oneself suddenly transported to another world almost, the change is so great.

There is to be a Christmas tree for the officers' children on Christmas Eve, and the little ones are wildly excited over the approach of Santa Claus.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1896.

The Christmas festivities at the post were begun with the entertainment for the soldiers' children, held at the school house on the afternoon of Christmas Eve. An amateur circus performance was added to the usual attractions.

There was but a slim attendance at the cadet hop in the evening, owing to the absence of a large number of cadets on Christmas leave, and the presence of a very small number of young ladies at the post. Among the few guests who were received by Mrs. Gordon and Cadet Alcantara were Miss Emmons, Miss Mason, Miss Davis, the Misses Craney and Miss Ward.

For the first time in many years the cadet chapel was decorated with greens for the Christmas services. The interior presents a very attractive appearance, thus embellished. The decorations were arranged under Prof. Larned's direction and are exceedingly tasteful and artistic. The services held at 9:30 on the morning of Christmas Day were well attended.

About fifty cadets secured Christmas leave, among those entitled to the privilege were some who preferred to wait until summer before taking advantage of it. Cadets Raymond, Cheney, Hall, Sarraff, of the first; Brickner and Davis, of the second, and Jewell, of the third class, were among those who availed themselves of the leaves to which they were entitled.

Those cadets not equally fortunate were consoled with Christmas fare at the mess hall dinner.

In the afternoon Mrs. Ernst and the Misses Ernst entertained a large number of cadet friends and the young ladies of the post. Among the guests were: Miss Emmons, Miss Mason, Miss Spurgin, the Misses Davis, Miss Michie, the Misses Craney, Miss Braden, Miss Torney, Miss Wilting, Miss Eleanor Parker, the Misses Ward; Cadets Dorey, McCoy, Pope, Conner, Bridges, Buckley, Barlow, Brown, L. second; Benchley, Boggs, Ashburn, Conley, Milliken, Comly, Jackson, Romeyn, McNally, Johnston, Moses and Williams.

Mrs. Lusk assisted Cadet Pope in receiving the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening: Miss Spurgin, Miss Torney, the Misses Davis, the Misses Craney, Miss Mason, Miss Emmons and Miss McCreery were among the number.

Mrs. and Miss Michie have issued invitations for an afternoon tea on New Year's Day, the guests at which will be the members of the second class and other cadet friends of the hostesses and the young ladies of the post.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, an interesting paper, entitled "The Military Academy as a Factor in National Defense," was read by Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav., before a meeting of the West Point branch of the Military Service Institute.

Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, spent Christmas at the post as the guest of his parents. Mrs. Clifton Comly was also the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Michie.

Mr. Eugene Ernst, of Boston, recently paid a visit to his brother, Col. Ernst.

Miss Emmons, of St. Louis, is a guest of the Misses Ernst.

Miss McCreery is a guest of Mrs. Harding.

The wedding of Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav., and Miss Craig, sister of Cadet Craig, second class, took place at Fort Myer, Va., on the 28th inst.

The wedding of Miss Torney and Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 3d Cav., will take place at West Point on Jan. 22.

The name of Miss A. B. Bernard, postmistress at West Point has been sent to the Senate by the President for reappointment to the position, which she has filled so acceptably for many years.

There has been excellent skating and good sleighing for the past week, and both have been thoroughly enjoyed by cadets and others, the former by the cadets, the latter by the others.

RIFLES AND RIFLE RANGES.

Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav., Inspector of Small Arms Practice Department of Platte, in his annual report for the target year of 1896, has this to say concerning the new magazine carbine of 30 calibre: "Practice developed defects in the sight adopted for the new arm, both rifle and carbine. During the early part of the season much complaint was made about the jumping of the cross-bar after firing, thereby altering the elevation. This defect has since been remedied by the issue of modified sights, the cross-bar of which is firmly secured by a tightening screw. There is general complaint that the sight does not correct for drift and wind; that the weapon carries high and to the right, and at the longer ranges, allowances must be made for this, the result being that at 800 and 1,000 yards the point aimed at is several feet to the left of and lower than the target. With proper sights it is the general opinion of officers that the shooting qualities of the new arm will prove to be excellent, the variations in the individual piece being reduced to a minimum. The amount of ammunition supplied is scarcely equal to the needs. Especial attention is invited to the unusual number of sharpshooters (220) in the eight troops of the 8th Cav. serving in the department, being more than three-fifths of the aggregate, and one-half more than the total number in the other thirty-two organizations."

In reference to ranges, Lieut. Hutcheson says: "With the exception of Fort Crook, the ranges at the several posts in the department are suitably located and equipped and in fair condition, kept so by the labor of troops; material, when necessary, being purchased with the small sums annually allotted from the appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges for the most necessary repairs. At Fort Meade, a range for firing at 800 and 1,000 yards was built. At some posts it was found necessary to increase the depth of stop-butts, due to the great penetration of the bullets from the new rifle and carbine. At Fort D. A. Russell it is proposed to make certain changes in the range with a view to increasing the facility of the firing and decreasing the danger. The command at Fort Crook is and will be greatly embarrassed in building up its efficiency until a suitable range, convenient for use, is near at hand to enable ample practice in target firing, perfection in which is a sine qua non in the soldier. At present this command is compelled to go nearly 100 miles to conduct its target firing, which then occurs in connection with the annual practice march and field exercises. The ground available is not very good, but the best that can be secured."

LYCEUM ESSAYS.

The programme of lyceum instruction at Angel Island, Cal., is as follows: Recitations—Lieut. Irwin, "Range and Position Finders;" Lieut. England, "The Buffington-Crozier Gun Carriage for 10-Inch B. L. Rifle;" Lieut. Wilson, "Dead Spaces for 12-Inch B. L. Rifles at Lime Point and Fort Winfield Scott;" Lieut. O'Hern, "The Lewis Range Finder;" Lieut. Foster, "The Construction of Field Works;" Lieut. Menoher, "The Polarizing Photo-Chronoscope for Determining Velocities Inside the Gun;" Lieut. Woodward, "Siege Operations to Include the Selection of Site for Laying Out, Constructing and Guarding the First Parallel;" Lieut. Irwin, "Range and Position Finders" (concluded); Lieut. England, "Ballistic Problem for 12-Inch B. L. Mortar" (Ingalls' method); Lieut. Wilson, "The Present Organization and Equipment of the Spanish Army;" Lieut. O'Hern, "Ballistic Problem for 12-Inch B. L. Rifle" (Ingalls' method); Lieut. Foster, "Topographical Sketching;" Lieut. Menoher, "Ballistic Problem for 10-Inch B. L. Rifle" (Ingalls' method); Lieut. Woodward, "Ballistic Problem for 12-Inch B. L. Rifle" (Ingalls' method); Essays—Lieut. England, "The Recent Abyssinian Campaign;" Lieut. O'Hern, "The Cuban War;" Lieut. Irwin, "Artillery Sites;" Lieut. Wilson, "Control of Fire of a Group of 12-Inch Mortars;" Lieut. Menoher, "Aerial Navigation;" Lieut. Woodward, "Coast Defenses or Ships;" Lieut. Foster, "The Element of Time in Military Operations;" Capt. Danes, "Garrison Courts;" Capt. Humphreys, "Notes on the Movements of the Army of the Potomac After the Capture of Petersburg, Va.," and Capt. O'Hara, "Siege Operations."

The lyceum season at Fort McPherson, Ga., includes essays by Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 5th Inf., "Post Administration;" Maj. Charles Porter, 5th Inf., "The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico in 1861-62;" Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf., "Recollections of Army Events;" Capt. H. Romeyn, 5th Inf., "A Fatal Campaign;" Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., "Battle Entrenchments;" Capt. G. P. Borden, 5th Inf., "The Defeat of Gen. St. Clair;" Capt. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., "Emergency Duty: The Preparation Necessary for the Individual and for the Company;" Capt. H. R. Bailey, 5th Inf., "The Company;" Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., "Uniformed Militia of the United States;" Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf., "Military Suggestions;" Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., "Notes on the Garza Troubles on the Rio Grande, 1888-89-90;" Lieut. J. C. F. Tilson, 5th Inf., "The Company;" Lieut. H. Liggett, 5th Inf., "Crossing Rivers in Presence of the Enemy: With Some Illustrations from History;" Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., "Army Athletics;" Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., "War Training;" Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., "Infantry Organization at Home and Abroad;" Lieut. W. F. Martin, 5th Inf., "Athletics for the Army;" Lieut. F. G. Kalk, 5th Inf., "The Use of Photography in Military Affairs;" Lieut. F. C. Kimball, 5th Inf., "Vicksburg Campaign;" Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th Inf., "The Military Spirit of Nations and the Morale of Armies;" Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., "The Vicksburg Campaign;" Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., "Our Extended Order Drill;" Lieut. L. Wahl, 5th Inf., "Change in the Organization Due to the Development of Small Arms;" Lieut. M. Crowley, 5th Inf., "Development and Use of Machine Guns;" Lieut. J. W. Morrow, 5th Inf., "The Relief of Vicksburg;" Lieut. A. Mitchell, 5th Inf., "The Instruction of the Recruit;" Lieut. F. B. Shaw, 5th Inf., "Wikson's Selma Campaign;" Lieut. S. V. Ham, 5th Inf., "The Crossing of Streams;" Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf., "The Battle of Sailors' Creek;" Lieut. E. Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., "The Campaign of Virginia in 1862."

The lyceum season at Key West Barracks, Fla., includes essays by Maj. J. H. Chief, 1st Art., "Military Geography;" Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., "The Advantage to the United States of the Acquisition of Cuba;" Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., "Submarine Mines;" Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., "Power Generation and Transmission in a Permanent Fortification;" Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 1st Art., "Modern Guns and Carriages Adopted in the U. S. Service;" Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., "Progress and Changes in Fortifications."

The lyceum season at Fort Mason, Cal., includes essays by Capt. S. Pratt, 3d Art., "Thoughts on Artillery;" Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., "Artillery Nomenclature;" Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., "Submarine Mines."

BLACK, STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—201 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SHORTHAND thoroughly taught by MAIL.
by an experienced, practical stenog-
rapher, Benn Pitman system,
holds certificate as teacher from
the art in three months. The writer, now an expert, served four years in army
and was 26 years old before taking up the study. Write for particulars.
Address, JOSIAH P. SMITH, 642 Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
GEORGE HAMLIN,
President.
21 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
Choicest Old Clarets, White Wines,
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY
Our INVISIBLE TUBE CUSHIONS help when all else fails.
No glasses help eyes. Self Adjusting. NO PAIN. Whispers
heard. Send to F. Hines Co., 855 E. 4th St., N.Y. for free book. Office Trial Free

HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL COLOR
GRAY HAIR, Curves Hair, Stops Dandruff, Hair Falling, Scalp
Disease, Don't Stain Skin, Best Hair Dressing, etc. postpaid. Send to
London Supply Co. 651 Broadway, New York. See Hair Book & Hair Cream FREE

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

INITIATIVE OF LEADERS IN WAR.

Gen. Von Blume, in the Beiheft Zum Militär Wochenblatt, prefaces his article on "The Initiative of Leaders in War," translated by the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, with the remark that German officers will find the best military teaching in the study of their own wars, and that a frank recognition of the fact that mistakes were made can neither impair the respect due to the army, nor lessen its confidence in itself. A study of the causes which led to success is, however, at least as important and necessary as a study of past errors, for the former points directly to the qualities which the army and its leaders must possess, while the latter study only attains the same end in a roundabout way. The lights and shadows of war must, therefore, be observed with equal care and thoroughness, for if any of its important features pass unobserved, or insufficiently observed, erroneous conclusions are adopted in the army, and harm is done. German military literature of the day accentuates so one-sidedly the dangers associated with too great initiative on the part of subordinate leaders, that, in the opinion of Gen. Von Blume, the inestimable value of intelligent initiative is not placed in a sufficiently clear light, and he cites the following words from the Russian General Woide's celebrated work on the Franco-German war, "The Germans owed their unbroken successes to the spirit of initiative possessed by all ranks of their leaders down to the lowest; a spirit the manifestation of which was not confined to the battlefield." This, he says, is true, though not the whole truth, for success was in part also owing to the spirit which animated the German people, and the excellent organization and training of its army.

The German General admits that the spirit of initiative on the part of subordinate commanders led to mistakes being made, and his aim is to show how best these may be avoided without cramping initiative. He develops his thesis in three heads, firstly, showing what initiative in a leader properly is; secondly, its conditions and limitations; thirdly, how its exercise in time of war should be led up to, and prepared for, in peace. Dealing with the first point, he reminds us that Frederick the Great expressly warned his generals that they must be ready to assume responsibility. In those days, however, opportunities for free action only fell to leaders of large bodies, and to them seldom more than now, for not only did much depend upon the precision with which the troops moved, but the smallness of the army and its compact fighting formation favored its direct government by the will of one leader. The new element of ini-

JACOB REED'S SONS
Merchant and Military Tailors
Makers of Uniforms for Officers of the Army and Navy. Moderate Prices for High Grade, Strictly Regulation Goods. Seventy Years' Experience.
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Price List on Application.



Established in 1856.

Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality Peaches and Pears, &c.
No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.
Sold by all first-class Grocers.
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.

MISSIN. F. SHUNK, will take a small party of young ladies to Europe in the Spring, leaving New York for Naples in April, returning via Southampton in July. Applications received before January 15. References, Rev. T. B. Angell, B.D., Rev. T. H. Robinson, D.D., Ex. Gov. R. E. Pattison, Hon. J. V. L. Findlay, Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Lieut. J. A. Harman. For circular and terms address
MISS SHUNK, box 155, Harrisburg, Pa.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE
YALE MIXTURE.
Made by **MARLBURG BROS.**,
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.
A Delightful Blend of
St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

tative was introduced by the wars of the French Revolution, with its looser order of battle, and reached a higher development with the invention of the breech-loader, which compelled a more extended formation, partly to lessen the losses caused by the enemy's fire, and partly to obtain the full effect of one's own, a change which fostered in subordinate officers that spirit of initiative which had hitherto been confined to the higher ranks.

BIRDS OF PREY AND OF PASSAGE.

According to a synopsis in the New York Sun, Herbert Spencer, himself an Englishman, in his latest article, reminds us that if, in our day, the name "birds of prey and of passage," which Burke gave to the English in India at the time of the trial of Warren Hastings, is not as applicable now as it was then, yet the policy of unscrupulous aggrandizement continues. An Anglo-Indian officer is quoted to the effect that all England's conquests and annexations are made from base and selfish motives alone. Another officer, a major in the Bombay Army, condemns "the rage shown of late years for seizing what does not and never did belong to us, because the people happen to be weak and very poorly armed, while we are strong and provided with the most excellent weapons." Resistance to an intruding sportsman or a bullying explorer, or disobedience to a Resident, or even refusal to furnish transport-coolies, serves incessantly as a sufficient excuse for attack, conquest, and annexation. Mr. Spencer declares that everywhere the usual succession of things runs thus: Missionaries, envoys to native rulers, concessions made by them, quarrels with them, invasions of them, appropriations of their territory. First, men are sent from England to teach the heathens Christianity, and then Christians are sent to mow them down with machine guns. So-called savages who, according to numerous travelers behave well until they are ill-treated, are taught good conduct by the so-called civilized, who presently subjugate them; who inculcate rectitude, and then illustrate it by taking their land. The policy is simple and uniform: Bibles first, bombshells afterward. Such being the doings of Englishmen abroad, what are the feelings of Englishmen at home? Honors, titles, emoluments are showered on the aggressors. Evidently, Mr. Spencer has Stanley and Dr. Jameson in mind when he calls to mind that a traveler who makes light of men's lives is regarded as a hero and feted by the upper classes, while the lower classes give an ovation to a leader of filibusters. "British power," "British pluck," "British interests," are words on every tongue; but of justice there is no speech, no thought.

The "News of the Highlands" is quite right in thinking that it should have had credit for the article concerning the West Point Battery, which appeared in the "Journal." The article was not taken direct from the "News," but was sent by a correspondent, which explains why credit was not given.

IVORY SOAP

99% PURE

You have noticed the disagreeable odor of clothes just from the wash. That's the soap. Cheap soaps do not rinse out. Ivory Soap rinses readily, leaving the clothes sweet clean and white.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

Work is being rushed as rapidly as possible at the New York Navy Yard on the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, on which repairs remain to be made, and it is expected that everything will have been completed and the vessels will have sailed to the winter rendezvous at Hampton Roads by Jan. 1. The Columbia, Massachusetts and Marblehead each need repairs, which will require docking, but which will not consume very much time. It is expected that the monitors Puritan and Terror, the ram Katahdin, and the cruiser Montgomery will also be added to the fleet, although the monitors will probably not take a very active part in the evolutions. While the idea of war with Spain as a result of the Cuban difficulty is not seriously entertained by the officials at the yard and in Navy Department generally, the fleet will be pretty fully equipped for any emergency arising from that quarter. The size and complete equipment of the fleet, however, should not be construed as signifying any expectation of international trouble, as it was the intention of the Department to have the fleet thus augmented and equipped for the regular programme of winter operations.

In case the bill to give service pay under the Morton decision should pass Congress and be approved by the President, a large number of Army officers will be benefited. The measure has been before Congress for some little time. A favorable report on the original bill was made in 1895 during the Fifty-third Congress, and a favorable report was made last March by the House Committee on Claims. The occasion of the bill the latter report states is found in the fact that the accounting officers of the Treasury disregarded and entirely ignored the provisions of the several acts of Congress in the calculation of longevity allowance to every officer for "every five years he may have served in the Army of the United States. The names of Gen. William W. Lowe, Col. Edmund B. Alexander, Col. Thomas L. Young and Capt. William Fletcher are to be added to the list of those benefited published at the time the bill was introduced in the third session, Fifty-third Congress.

An interesting series of experiments to test the invulnerability of Plymouth Sound, England, against the attack of torpedo boats when a new system of search lights, fixed at various points overlooking the Sound, was tested, has been completed. About sunset six torpedo boat destroyers left the harbor, and subsequently returned by way of the western side of the Sound, which was covered by the search lights. The night was very dark, and there was a heavy mist, but the movements of the vessels were noted for a considerable distance, and as they approached the boats were clearly visible from stem to stern.

The French have discovered that Cherbourg is not secure on the land side, as an enterprising enemy might land a force on the Cotentin coast and seize some high ground in the rear of the fortress. They propose to establish a large permanent entrenched camp at or near Vauognes on the heights which overlook the Nardonet Valley, in which are the powder magazines and shell factories of the arsenal. The entrenched camp would be surrounded by numerous redoubts and batteries. The engineer officers appointed for the task are now engaged on their local examination.

The calendar issued this year by the "Youth's Companion" and the cover for its Christmas number were both beautiful specimens of designing and printing. Among the features of the Christmas number were reminiscences of her childhood in war time by Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose husband was private secretary to Jefferson Davis. The Christmas number of "Harper's Round Table" also had a cover specially designed. Among its attractions is a story of hairbreadth escapes from the Apaches by Maj. G. B. Davis, U. S. A.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

Standard of Measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue. Reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate.

W. C. & F. P. Church, Proprietors.
Bennett Bldg., 93-101 Nassau st., New York.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

No one desires to be buried alive, and the ordinary instincts of humanity would prompt us to take every measure in our power to save others from this horrible fate. Col. Vollum's volume on "Premature Burial, and How it May Be Prevented," is therefore of interest to us all. We are told in the preface that "a distressing experience in the writer's family many years ago brought home to his mind the danger of premature burial, and led ultimately to the careful study of a gruesome subject, to which he has a strong natural repugnance. His collaborator (Mr. Tebbs) in the volume has himself passed through a state of profound suspended animation from drowning, having been laid out for dead—an experience which induced him in like manner to investigate the various death counterfeits." It seems to us, however, that the investigation has not gone far enough. The correctness of the various reports concerning premature burial, appearing from time to time in the public press, are directly challenged by those who hold that cases of premature burial are so rare as to be almost unpreventable, being due to causes against which it is practically impossible to take precautions. To determine the question of premature burial we should therefore exclude from this volume all reports appearing in daily newspapers that have not been substantiated by additional testimony. A very great service would be done to the cause of medicine and to the cause of humanity if such reports were thoroughly sifted. The statements we have seen made by physicians who have undertaken such investigation dispose us to believe that the authenticated cases of premature burial by no means equal the reported cases. Still, we may accept, on Dr. Vollum's authority, the statement that "the risks of being buried alive are considerable."

Among the most reliable statistics contained in the volume are those that come from the experiences from the German Mortuaries (Leichenhäuser). Colonel Vollum's proposition is that such structures should be provided as far as practicable, in every parish, and certainly in every sanitary district in the United Kingdom and by the Boards of Health in the United States, and adapted to the requirements of the population. In the German Mortuaries "bodies are placed upon tables, dressed in their ordinary clothes, amid light, warmth and ventilation, surrounded by plants and floral tributes. Thus they are kept from 48 to 72 hours, unless decomposition sets in earlier, or the death was due to an infectious disease. Further delay is allowed on application by the attending physician, or by some member of the family interested. Cords connected with an alarm bell are attached to the fingers, under the conviction that the least movement of the body would arouse the attendant in an adjoining room."

The writer quoted in this work says: "There is now living in Brussels a man who escaped from the grave, and another built a house at Cologne to commemorate his escape. These cases will be enough to show that we have no certain sign of death but decomposition. . . . Medical men think that the absence of respiration and want of heart's action, with loss of motion and sensation, are signs of death, but this is not the case, for many bodies which have been drowned have all these signs present and yet recover. Again, infants are often born without action of the heart or lungs, and yet are recovered by very simple means, such as the hot bath; and I myself have recovered persons by stimulants who were thought to be dead. I divide life into active and passive. Life is active when man is in the enjoyment of all his faculties, intellectual and moral; when the various organs necessary for circulation and respiration are in play; when there is sensation, perception and motion;

and when the sphincters are not relaxed. Passive life is that state hitherto called death; but, according to me, death is decomposition."

Certainly every necessary precaution should be taken to ascertain whether one has passed beyond the stage of passive life before giving up hope. There is always a danger that too much haste may be shown in turning the dead over to those who deal with them on the assumption that they are the subjects for their skill, without raising the question in the spirit of anxious desire that the contrary may prove to be the case.

PERVERTING HISTORY.

He is a bold man who undertakes to write a history of the last quarter of a century, one that shall satisfy his contemporaries and be free from the passions and misconceptions of the time, and it is not surprising that President Andrews, of Brown University, should have failed in his "History of the last Quarter Century," published by Scribner's Sons. His work in two fine volumes, beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated, owes more to the publishers than to the author. It is not complete, which we could hardly expect it to be. It is not correct, which it ought to be, with a proper reference to authorities. So far from being unprejudiced, it reads very much like a compilation from a Scrap-book of extracts from its author's favorite partisan newspapers, reflecting the prejudices and misconceptions of the day. In an account of the Grant-Greeley campaign no reference is made to one of the four Presidential tickets in the field, that headed by Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York. This ticket was nominated by a faction of a faction, called together by Carl Schurz, J. B. Cox, William Cullen Bryant, and two others. It was not much of a ticket it is true, for Mr. Groesbeck received only one vote in the electoral college, but the fact that each of the factions in opposition to Grant divided into two parties, is significant. The statement concerning Gen. Orville E. Babcock, on page 241, Vol. 1, is not only untrue, but it is slanderous to the memory of the dead. President Andrews has the right to his own opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of Gen. Babcock, but he has no right to pervert history to prejudice others against him. It is so easy to ascertain the facts that the statement that "after his acquittal Babcock was dismissed by the President," is without excuse. It is a matter of history that Grant's refusal to dismiss him was a cause of offense against the President. Babcock never lost the confidence of Gen. Grant, and continued with him so long as he remained at the White House, then returning to duty as an Army Engineer, and remaining on duty until his melancholy death by drowning. The old slanders and misrepresentations concerning Gen. Grant and his administration of the office of President are revived in President Andrews' volumes, and presented in the imposing character of "History." During the period of Grant's incumbency the public expenditures were reduced by \$30,000,000 a year, the interest on the debt by \$32,000,000, and the principal of the debt by \$400,000,000. Measures were taken to refund what remained of the debt at a lower rate of interest, and provision was made to return to specie payment. The paper dollar was worth only seventy-six cents when Grant went into office; when he retired it was worth ninety-eight cents. In eight years there was a reduction of \$158,000,000 in customs and revenue taxes. The appropriation for pensions, now amounting to \$140,000,000, was then \$28,000,000, and nothing was done by Grant to increase it, though he did veto an iniquitous bounty bill. A simple reading of his messages and other public documents would have shown that this financial improvement was the direct result of measures urged upon Congress by the President with a pertinacity characteristic of the man, and that his efforts to secure proper financial legislation began as soon as he assumed office. In view of the facts, the statement that "in the questions of taxation, debt, and finance, so important to all, Grant showed little interest," is simply absurd. If it is not proof of willful misrepresentation, it is evidence of woeful ignorance. The fact that the author of these volumes is a silver man, who repeats the story about the secret demonetization of silver—"the Fraud of 1873"—may perhaps explain his animus against Grant, who was one of the soundest of sound money men. We are not undertaking to correct all the errors and omissions in this work, but merely referring to some of those we have noticed in passing, are a fair indication of its character. We have a right to ask at least reasonable accuracy in such a work, and that it should be free from prejudice in dealing with public men and measures.

THE IMPROVED MAUSER.

Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, believes that the new model '93 Mauser magazine rifle, caliber .267, adapted by the Spanish Army and Navy, is a very much more effective arm in all respects than the old Remington, caliber .433, used by the insurgents, and considers it among the best magazine rifles existing. The Cubans do not depend upon the Remington. As most of their small arms cartridges are obtained from the Spaniards, they must have Spanish rifles also. It is of small consequence what manner of gun is used by the Spaniards, for they are notoriously poor shots, as the record of casualties in Cuba shows. Whatever the fact may be, the Cuban war has offered no evidence thus far that the Mauser is superior to the Remington. The Spanish rifle is 50.16 inches long, with bayonet 60 inches. Its weight without bayonet is 8.6 pounds. Smokeless powder is used and a cartridge 3.07 inches long and weighing 398 grains. One hundred rounds are carried by each

soldier. The cartridge shell is grooved, 2.02 inches long, the jacket being nickel-plated. The bullet is 1.19 inches long, cylindro-conoidal in shape and weighs 245 grains. The initial velocity is 2,388 f.-s., and the living force at muzzle 2,271.19 f.-p., the measured velocity at thirty yards from muzzle being 2,206.63 f.-s.

The Mauser has undergone many changes in its evolution to its present perfected form. The magazine does not now project beyond the stock, and the weapon has the appearance of a single-loader. The magazine and repeating mechanism are very simple, and the magazine is so broad that it carried the cartridges in a zigzag column, instead of one over the other. The rifle is a repeater; the mechanism is very simple, consisting of but three strong parts, viz., the magazine body, the magazine feed spring and the magazine feed plate. It can be taken apart with the aid of even a screw driver. The feed spring consists of a strong, elastic, diagonal spring, and allows the introduction of the cartridges by a light pressure of the thumb. The feed plate is so constructed that with an empty magazine, and after the last empty shell has been extracted, it is impossible to close the chamber without coming in contact with this feed plate. This check in the operation advises the soldier that the magazine is empty and must be reloaded.

If, on the other hand, it is desired to work the chamber with an empty magazine, it is only necessary to introduce a feed plate with rounded rib. The magazine bottom is held fast by the pressure of the spring, and can easily be released by striking on the head of a spring clamp behind the magazine with the point of a bullet. The turned-up edges of the cartridge clip are broader, the spring stronger, and corrugations stamped on the bottom which hold the spring sufficiently high to prevent any foreign matter to lodge. Between the spring and the frame turned-up edges on the clip fit into the grooves of the cartridge shell. This clip can be inserted with "closed eyes," with the greatest ease, and remains fast, held there by the ridges. This feature greatly facilitates the passage of the cartridges into the magazine. The clip falls to the ground on the closing of the bolt.

In model '93 the strength of the extractor is very great and it can be removed and replaced by the hand alone. The empty shells are ejected to the right horizontally and cannot injure the rifle, and the extractor grasps the cartridge as soon as it leaves the magazine, so that whenever the bolt is drawn back, whether the shot has been fired or not, the cartridge comes with it, and prevents another cartridge being fed from the magazine until the first one is thrown out.

The union of the firing pin and its spring is not accomplished as formerly by screwing the parts together, but is made by means similar to the locking ring of a bayonet. The assembling and dismounting of the breech mechanism is so simple that it can be done instantly. It is impossible to release the mainspring until the chamber is completely closed. There is a wooden hand guard which extends from the rear sight to lower band. The capacity of the magazine can be enlarged, without otherwise altering the arm, to five, ten, fifteen, or a greater number of cartridges.

The Attorney General of the United States has rendered an opinion that Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf., must be held for overpayment to an enlisted man which occurred through an error on the muster roll amounting to \$231.13. The Captain made application to the War Department, requesting that the amount be withheld from the soldier's pay. The question was referred to the Judge Advocate General, whose opinion was sustained by the chief law officer of the Government. The latter decides that the soldier cannot be held responsible for the mistakes of officers, and that he did not receive the excess of pay by any act or manipulation on his part. The case of Capt. J. W. Pullman is cited, that officer having received while attached to the Military Academy, some \$6,000 additional remuneration. The Department sought to withhold the amount from future payments. The Supreme Court decreed that the money need not be refunded by the officer, despite the fact that the payment was without the authority of law. The Attorney General says if such a rule applies to educated and experienced officers the same principles should apply to an ignorant and unlettered private who had no part whatever in the transactions.

The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette thinks the prizes to be seen at some volunteer distributions in England very funny. It says: "At a distribution to an artillery corps it is stated that 'there was a fine array of prizes'; in addition to cups, cruets, lamps, and clocks, there were useful domestic utensils, such as a coalscuttle and mangle, as well as cakes and other articles for consumption, while another prize was a gigantic sugar stick. It has often been said that the volunteers are now out of their childhood, but it seems to us that this cannot be the case, for men certainly do not want sugar-sticks. Perhaps, however, it was given to the smallest trumpeter. Joking aside, however, we think a little more care should be taken in accepting these so-called prizes. We notice that a retired general officer presented them!"

According to a dispatch from London, the English are considering the subject of remodeling their fortifications at Gibraltar, in view of the fact that the Spaniards have recently constructed new batteries at Algeria and other points on the mainland. From this it would appear that the Spaniard, not content with his difficulties with Cuba, the Philippine Islands and the United States, is disposed to take in the Englishman by way of an appetizer.

ACETYLENE GAS.

We must conclude then that the principal danger from acetylene is to be found when it is preserved in a liquid or gaseous form under considerable pressure. This matter we dealt with fairly fully some weeks ago in writing on the unfortunate mishaps at Paris and Lyons. Of course, the use of inefficient apparatus, or the want of that caution which is demanded in the handling of all concentrated and condensed energy in whatever form, may lead to lamentable accidents; but acetylene is on this account no more to be condemned than gas, petroleum, or electricity.

In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to say what fields lie open to the "new gas." Its most apparent use is for lighting, as it can at present be produced from the carbide at a rate which corresponds to coal gas at about 3s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. "Acetylene is from fifteen to twenty times more powerful than ordinary coal gas—at least more than fifteen and a half times more so than sixteen-candle coal gas—so that illumination by acetylene at 46s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet would cost the same as when yielded by sixteen-candle coal gas at 3s. 4d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Now, 46s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet for acetylene at the burners puts the comparative value of carbide at £25 11s. 6d. per ton." Now, the price of the carbide delivered free on board at the Foyers Works, Scotland, was settled by the Acetylene Illuminating Company at between £28 and £30 per ton, and this makes the actual price of the gas about equal to coal gas at 3s. 4d., as we have said above. From this it is evident that acetylene has a large future before it in the country, and in towns where the price of coal gas exceeds 3s. 6d. per 1,000, an allowance being made for the carriage of the carbide.

To what other purpose acetylene may be put it is at present too early to say, but it seems possible that it will be found convenient for gas engines, and as it can be reduced to a liquid under the moderate pressure of 323 pounds, at a temperature of 0 degrees Cent., and can be retained at ordinary temperatures in a liquid condition under a pressure varying between 500 pounds and 600 pounds per square inch, it may be found an important element in the motor cars of the future. Compressed acetylene gas is now being tried for railway carriage lighting, both in this country and abroad.—The Engineer.

RUSSIAN ORDNANCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

One of the plates was recently tested at Okhta by projectiles made in the Russian arsenal at Perm, fired from an eight-inch gun with a velocity apparently of about 2,300 feet per second. The result was a complete triumph for the plate, which showed depressions of only about five inches in depth, in which were welded the heads of the projectiles while the bodies were broken up on impact.

But when the plates had thus been accepted a round was fired with a velocity of 2,800 feet from an eight-inch gun 45 calibers long instead of 35, like the other, and the plate was completely perforated. How is it that this high velocity has been reached? A correspondent of the London Times says that it is achieved by a Russian smokeless powder, which has been perfected after several years of experiment.

"The pyrocollodion discovered by Prof. Mendeleeff is a new form of nitro-cellulose, midway between ordinary gun-cotton, which contains about 13 per cent. of nitrogen, and collodion, containing about 11½ per cent. The great advantages of the new powder are its homogeneity of substance and its regularity and completeness of combustion. It is claimed for the powder—and the claim is substantiated by the results of the experimental firing—that it develops greater initial velocities with smaller pressures than the old forms of smoke-giving powders, and that, by suitable alterations in the thickness of the strips or ribbons of the powder, it is possible so to regulate the combustion that greatly increased velocities are obtainable without an increase of those pressures on the bore of the guns for which they were originally designed."

It would thus appear, according to this correspondent, that Russia accepts her plates on the basis of velocities supposed to represent sufficiently what her ships will meet, but herself expects to use higher velocities against the ships of a foe.

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF OUR SHIPS.

In an article on "U. S. Navy Battleships Nos. 4 and 5," the London Engineer says:

"A comparison of these vessels with any foreign battleships, built or building, will in every case be, it is claimed in the United States, to the advantage of the United States ships. These vessels carry heavier guns and more of them; heavier armor, more widely distributed, and protecting more thoroughly the vitals of the ship and gun crews. Their normal speed of 16 knots will be less on paper than that of most foreign battleships; but it should be noted that this speed will be obtained with a very moderate forced draught, and without unduly pushing the engines, so that it may be expected that at any time this speed can be duplicated by other vessels, while it is notorious that battleships of other nations rarely again approach their trial speeds. The United States has never fallen into this error as regards its battleships, and in every case has required that the maximum contract speeds should be obtained under conditions which could be reproduced again at any time upon a well-drilled ship. As illustrative of this fact, it may be noted that the Indiana upon her recent trial trip, although she had been in the water for over a year, and probably lost a half knot of speed through the roughness of her bottom, due to the accumulation of marine growth, still made over 15½ knots upon trial, the contract requirement being 15 only. The Indiana class will then be really 16-knot ships, and battleships 5 and 6, which will have about the same extreme speed, will be able to maneuver in company with them very satisfactorily.

Battleships 5 and 6 will carry their full coal supply of 1,210 tons with ease, their bunker-room being so ample that they will almost carry this amount when the coal is simply dumped in, without being trimmed or handled. This amount will be ample for the ordinary contingencies of cruising and for service in time of war along the coast, as at cruising speed of 10 knots it will be sufficient to enable the vessel to steam over 6,000 miles, and at 13 knots nearly 4,000 miles. In case the services of these battleships were needed at a distance, however, temporary provision could be made by which four or five hundred tons extra coal could be carried with corresponding increase in the radius of action.

Compared with the Magnificent, these vessels show some interesting features. Setting aside the 1-pounder and Gatling or machine guns on each ship, our ship has a minute's broadside discharge of 7,540 pounds, against the 8,440 pounds of the American vessel. Their turreted guns are better protected; their casemate batteries are shielded by continuous armour, instead of local patches, as on the Magnificent, promising greater shelter for the guns' crews, while auguring well for the maintenance of confidence; and in the point of percentage of armour for total displacement the American ships have twenty-five against twenty-one and four-tenths on our ship. The Americans have their armour more widely spread, and, in their opinion, better distributed for protection, where most vital, against the fire of explosive shell. In point of speed, the Magnificent will be superior by a knot in all probability, and in coal supply will excel the American craft by 500 tons; but in draught she is four feet deeper, and possibly will not have the same maneuvering facility.

ONE OF NELSON'S CAPTAINS.

The fifth ship was the Theseus, Capt. Ralph Willett Miller. This gentleman, whom after his premature death Nelson styled "the only truly virtuous man I ever knew," was by birth a New Yorker, whose family had been loyalists during the American Revolution. A letter from him to his wife gives an account of the fight which is at once among the most vivid, and, from the professional standpoint, the most satisfactory, of those which have been transmitted to us. Of the Theseus' entrance into the battle he says:

"In running along the enemy's line in the wake of the Zealous and Goliath, I observed their shot sweep just over us; and, knowing well that at such a moment Frenchmen would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly, and, running under the arch of their shot, reserved my fire, every gun being loaded with two and some with three round-shot, until I had the Guerrier's masts in a line and her jib-boom about six feet clear of our rigging; we then opened with such effect that a second breath could not be drawn before her main and mizzenmasts were also gone. This was precisely at sunset, or forty-four minutes past six; then, passing between her and the Zealous, and as close as possible round the off-side of the Goliath, we anchored by the stern exactly in a line with her, and abreast the Spartiate. We had not been many minutes in action when the Spartiate when we observed one of our ships (and soon after knew her to be the Vanguard) place herself so directly opposite to us on the outside of her that I desisted firing on her, that I might not do mischief to our friends, and directed every gun before the mainmast on the Aquilon (fourth French), and all abast it on the Conquerant, giving up my proper bird to the Admiral."—"Nelson in the Battle of the Nile," by Capt. Mahan, in the January "Century."

WELLINGTON AND THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

When the news reached Europe of the battle at Chalmette, commonly known as the battle of New Orleans, and of the terribly disastrous results to the English army, the account at first was not credited. That a trained force from the picked regiments of the British army, schooled in war, with commanders of the distinction that Pakenham and Keene enjoyed, should meet with such a defeat at the hands of a "militia general," was hardly to be believed under any circumstances; but that out of a force 6,000 strong there should be a loss of 2,117 killed and wounded on the British side, while the Americans had only six killed and seven wounded, was held to be impossible. The Duke of Wellington was particularly savage in his denunciation of the "Yankee lie," as he termed the first vague reports that reached him of the terrible and unexpected defeat. When, however, the facts touching the result of the fight were substantiated Europe was amazed.—"Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans," in the January "Century."

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

Some graphic pictures of scenes witnessed in Turkey during a massacre of Armenians are presented by F. von Troshine in "Scribner's Magazine" for January. Why the Turk, who is really a kindly fellow at the bottom, should be a partaker in such atrocities is explained by the instinct that prompts a crowd to indulge in acts of brutality that its individual members would not sanction. Mr. Troshine tells us that the Turk in doing what is wrong always begins an abject coward, gaining courage with impunity. The mere fact that a European would walk straight through a crowd of the bludgeoned men, jostling against them in an unconcerned manner, convinced them that for some reason he was not a safe man to attack. In some cases Armenians walked safely through the mobs on the street, simply by pushing their way with a determined air. In every case where an Armenian ran from them, or even hesitated on meeting them, his only chance of life was gone. The tentative character of Turkish aggressions is not sufficiently borne in mind. At the beginning of a wrong, even a Sultan will draw back when he sees that his course is resented by one whom he knows to have the right, and believes to have the force to do so.

One scene Mr. Troshine witnessed and describes was a procession of scavenger carts, each carrying a ghastly load of four or five mutilated bodies thrown in double and twisted as they chanced to fall. The victims had been battered to pieces merely because they belonged to a hated race. The contempt for their fate was shown by the government officials in thus indecently piling their corpses like offal in the scavenger carts. Another was a procession of pillaged Armenians coming for shelter from Hasskey and Samatia, where the looting had included the utmost shred of their household possessions. All were in their night clothes; the women and girls covered with some faded shawl or some pitiful fragment of quilt, as with downcast eyes and flushed cheeks they hastened to the steamers, where they might hide themselves from the curious gaze of the public.

On one occasion Mr. Troshine saw a frenzied crowd in Constantinople beating the brains out of an old man and two crying, pleading boys against whom some one had started the cry "Kill the Giauour." In a massacre in Constantinople during thirty-six hours between four thousand and six thousand persons were killed from sheer hate of race, besides any few scores of actual revolutionists who may have fallen through their own folly. Of Turks, military and civilian, their own authorities say that less than one hundred and fifty were killed.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

Special Circular 28, Dec. 26, 1896. Navy Department.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in this city will assemble, in special full dress uniform, at the office of the Secretary of the Navy Department, by 11:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 1, 1897, whence they will proceed to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 24.—Asst. Boatswain S. W. Gardner, detached from Norfolk Navy Yard Jan. 4 and ordered to the Puritan Jan. 6.

Asst. Boatswain James Dwyer, detached from the Boston Yard Jan. 4 and ordered to the Newark.

DEC. 26.—Comdr. E. W. Watson, detached from command of the Adams on relief and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as ordnance officer.

Capt. M. Miller, detached from command of the Raleigh on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Capt. C. J. Barclay, ordered to command the Raleigh. Lieut. A. P. Nazro, detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Vermont Jan. 5 as executive.

Comdr. W. C. Gibson, ordered to command the Adams. Capt. N. Ludlow, appointed member examining board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.

DEC. 28.—Asst. Surg. L. Morris, ordered to the Essex. P. A. Surg. A. B. Wentworth, detached from Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., on relief, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Surg. E. H. Green, detached from the Marblehead on relief, and ordered to the Naval Dispensary and special duty, Washington.

P. A. Surg. H. B. Fitts, ordered to the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, appointed Assistant Inspector 8th Light House District, New Orleans, Jan. 15, and Inspector Feb. 15.

DEC. 29.—Surg. A. C. H. Russell, detached from Naval Medical Examining Board on relief and ordered to be ready for the Lancaster.

Surg. J. M. Edgar, detached from the Saratoga and ordered to the Vermont.

Surg. H. Wells, detached from the Vermont on relief, and appointed member of Naval Examining Board, New York.

P. A. Surg. W. C. Braisted, detached from the Columbia and ordered to Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

DEC. 30.—Lieut. J. G. Quinby, detached from branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Jan. 9, and ordered to the Vesuvius, Jan. 12.

Lieut. W. F. Lowe, detached from Boston Yard and ordered to the Enterprise.

Ensign W. K. Harrison, detached from office of Naval Intelligence, Jan. 9, and ordered to Vesuvius, Jan. 12.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, detached from War College, Jan. 9, and ordered to command the Vesuvius Jan. 12.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The changes in the Brown wire-wound gun said to infringe on the Woodbridge are reported to consist in the invention of a steel tube within the segmental bore to obviate the escape of powder into the interstices of the segments when expanded by the discharge of the gun. A good deal of delay and opposition was met with, but at subsequent meetings the subject was discussed and urged by the board, and finally the approval of the Secretary has been obtained and the gun will be built. The superior claims of the wire-wound gun are greater reserve strength for unusual and unexpected strains, and its ultimate economy. The gun consists essentially of a segmental core wound with wire under such tension that the compression between the longitudinal segments of the core thereby will be more than sufficient to withstand more than ordinary power pressure.

The last vessels built for the Light House service were the Boston Harbor light vessel, built last year by the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, costing \$70,000, and the tender Maple, for the Fifth Light House District, built in 1891, by the Samuel L. Moore Construction Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., costing \$75,000. Appropriation for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1896, call for the construction of light ships, Umatilla Reef, Wash.; Diamond Shoal, N. C., and Fire Island, N. Y., each to cost \$80,000, and a tender for the Second Light House District, and one each for the Seventh and Eighth Light House Districts, each to cost \$75,000.

The U. S. S. Bennington, in company with the Marion, is making a survey of Jiquilisco Bay, San Salvador. The bay is thought to be an excellent harbor if enough water be found over the outer bar to permit large steamers to enter. It is about twenty miles long and has three large islands. A depth of 22 feet over the bar is claimed. From Jiquilisco the Bennington will proceed to Istapa, Guatemala, and will there make a survey at the request of the Guatemalan Government. After these surveys are completed the Bennington will continue down the coast to Callao, Peru, where Adm. Beardslee now is with his flagship, the Philadelphian.

The training ship Essex, which has been undergoing repairs at the New York dry dock, is coaling and fitting out with supplies preparatory to going to Newport, R. I., where she will receive her complement of naval apprentices, and later will enter upon a winter cruise. The Montgomery is now in dry dock and the Columbia and Massachusetts will also be docked before joining Adm. Bance's fleet at Hampton Roads. Enlistments are in progress on the receiving ship Vermont for the complement of men for the torpedo boat Vesuvius, the monitor Puritan and the ram Katahdin.

Navy officers report that the steering gear of torpedo boat No. 6 is most satisfactory, and they also commend highly the modeling. As her speed increases her stern settles and the bow lifts. She is still light, though she has her gun mounts aboard. Other fittings and 12 tons of coal, her engagement allowance, are expected to settle her the required 3 inches.

Recently the sea-going torpedo vessels attached to the French active squadron in the Mediterranean had a trial race at sea, in which the Filibuster, Kabyle, Sarrazin, Eclair, and Tourmente took part. The Filibuster which has an official speed of 25.5 knots, came in first, having only been able to attain 21.4; the Kabyle only attained 19.5 knots, instead of 21.5; the Sarrazin 18.2 knots, instead of 20.5; while the Tourmente, though officially supposed to be able to steam 24.6 knots, was never able to exceed 18.2. The Eclair, the official speed of which is 21.5 knots, had to retire altogether from the race, owing to the overheating of her engines and other mishaps.

Torpedo boat No. 6 made a third trip in Narragansett Bay on Monday, during which she speeded up to 24½ knots, working with but two boilers, carrying 150 pounds

steam pressure. The engines were making about 320 revolutions. The boat has three boilers and a working pressure of 225 pounds has been figured on. Her contract speed is 27½ knots, and all her previous work indicates that she will reach it.

The Navy Department has purchased 2,500 tons of anthracite coal in Philadelphia for steamer use and will shortly award a contract for another lot of 1,500 tons. It is proposed to have this fuel on hand in case of emergency and for the convenience of the naval ships engaged on police duty on the southern coast. The first lot of 2,500 tons was purchased by the Navy Paymaster at New York, and the second lot is to be bought after competition, bids having been received from half a dozen firms who are in a position to furnish this amount of fuel of the kind desired by the naval engineers. The entire lot of 4,000 tons will cost the Government \$26,000.

The Hotchkiss automatic machine gun is attracting much attention in Europe where it is being tried by several governments. The Chilean government has it in actual service. This gun belongs to that class in which a portion of the gas developed by the explosion of the powder charge is utilized for operating the breech action and feed mechanism, and more particularly to that class in which a motor piston in perpetual engagement with a power accumulator is operated by the gases resulting from the explosion. When a certain part of the simple and efficient mechanism is given a reciprocating motion by the action of the powder gas and a spring or other mechanical means, all the operations of loading, firing, extracting, ejecting, and cocking are automatically performed, and in proper sequence. Provision is also made whereby the rate of fire may be controlled or the action of the gun interrupted, and all parts of the mechanism may be dismounted or assembled without the use of tools. There are but thirty-one parts to the gun.

The Secretary of the Navy will, on Tuesday next, send to Congress his report in the price of armor, provision for which was made in the last annual appropriation bill. It is understood that the Secretary will name as a right price about \$20 less per ton than the present average price, \$550 per ton. Mr. Herbert made extensive researches into the subject of the price of armor plates abroad during his European trip of last summer, and found that the price was not materially different in foreign countries from the prices prevailing here.

The contracts for the new Japanese cruisers were signed at the Japanese Legation, in Washington, on Tuesday by Mr. Charles Cramp for the Cramp Ship and Engine Co., and Mr. Henry Scott for the Union Iron Works, each company to build one cruiser. These cruisers will cost \$1,000,000 each, and will resemble the U. S. S. Olympia and the Japanese cruiser Yoshino, built by the Yarrow Co., of England. The plans were discussed in a recent issue of the Journal.

Additional names of enlisted men of the Marine Corps to be awarded good conduct medals, are as follows: Brooklyn, N. Y.—1st Sergt. Henry Good, Sergt. Richard Silvey, Sergt. Harry J. Pardee, Sergt. John Maher, Sergt. Richard J. Grace, Drummer Henry C. Johnston, Pifer Thomas Osprey, Pvt. Frederick Jacobs, Pvt. John P. Brennan.

U. S. S. Massachusetts—1st Sergt. Jacob Schudnagier.

Newport, R. I.—Sergt. Patrick Kelly.

U. S. S. Indiana—1st Sergt. Charles G. Anderson, Sergt. Patrick B. Butler, Drummer Esidore Eopolucci, Pvt. Frank Davis.

U. S. S. Marblehead—1st Sergt. Robert Johnson.

Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.—1st Sergt. John F. Lawler, Sergt. George Ehalt.

U. S. S. New York—1st Sergt. Charles Bookstaver, Sergt. Charles Olinger, Corp. August Erbs, Pvt. John Shen.

A delegation from the Board of Trade of New Orleans called at the Navy Department last week and requested Assistant Secretary McAdoo to lend the Louisiana Naval Militia one of the old single-turret monitors as a training-ship, with the privilege of replacing it with the wooden Monongahela when the cadets at Annapolis are given a modern gunboat for practice. Mr. McAdoo informed his visitors that the Monongahela will not be ready for a year and a half and that none of the monitors were suitable for militia use, and not one of them could be safely towed around from League Island to New Orleans without extensive repairs. Mr. McAdoo said, however, that if the Louisianians could secure an appropriation from Congress of \$20,000, a sum necessary for properly repairing one of the monitors, he would hasten such repairs as rapidly as possible. As a matter of policy the Department would prefer a monitor to a wooden vessel to be stationed at New Orleans.

The foreign community at Tientsin are much exercised about the Monocacy, which has been apparently condemned to spend the winter at Tangku, a little village near the mouth of the Peiho River. The misery of passing three months at such a wretched place can scarcely be imagined. Tientsin is thirty-five miles further up the river and the ship would be far more useful there. But the naval authorities seem to entertain an apprehension that if the Monocacy went up to Tientsin she might have difficulty in getting down again.

Adml. Selfridge on Monday, Dec. 28, left Smyrna in the flagship San Francisco for Nice and Genoa, where, it is expected the ship will be docked and cleaned, according to the regulations, which require docking once in six months. The San Francisco was last docked at Genoa in May. The Admiral's departure at this time is taken to indicate an improved condition of affairs in Turkey, as the small cruiser Cincinnati and the little Bancroft are left alone at Smyrna, the Minneapolis having gone to Alexandretta last week.

Adml. Beardslee, in the flagship Philadelphia, after spending a short time at Callao, Peru, has sailed for Valparaiso, Chili. This is the first visit of an American Admiral to that port since the attack on the Baltimore's men, which nearly brought on war. The bad feeling which grew out of the incident is no longer evident, and it is expected that Adml. Beardslee will be the recipient of many courtesies from the Chileans.

The unfinished armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi II, which Spain recently bought of the contractors, Ansaldo & Co., of Genoa, and renamed the Cristobal Colon, will be delivered in February, 1897. A contract with the same firm of builders has also been prepared for the construction of a new vessel of the same type as the above, named the Pedro Aragon. She is to be delivered in fifteen months. These armored cruisers are of the same type as the Argentine vessel José Garibaldi, but instead of eight cylindrical Scotch boilers they are to have sixteen of the Belleville type.

The President will reappoint Capt. William T. Sampson Naval Chief of Ordnance on the expiration of his term late in January. Capt. Sampson will probably serve only a few months, as he expects to be given the command of the Iowa, which will go into commission early in the summer. His successor in the Bureau of Ordnance will probably be Comdr. O'Neill, of the Washington gun factory.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 29. Comdr. W. C. Gibson ordered to command.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser, (s. d.) Address San Francisco, Cal., where she is en route from Honolulu.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Mauney. (Training-ship.) En route home from her cruise. Is due at Newport News, Va., any day.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, (s. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Arrived at command per steamer of Dec. 23.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) At Jiquilisco harbor, Salvador, and will make surveys there, and when completed will go to Istapa, Guatemala, to make surveys.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., to proceed to Hampton Roads, Va.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (s. s.) At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (s. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard. Is going to Newport.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 24.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. At New Bedford, Mass.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (s. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At New York Navy Yard.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Jiquilisco, Salvador.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze. At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (s. s.) At Alexandretta.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (s. a.) At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.) Left Monterey Dec. 29 for Santa Barbara.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At New York. Was docked at the Navy Yard Dec. 28.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) Watching for filibusters off the Florida coast. Her postoffice address is Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Sailed from Callao, Peru, Dec. 28 for Valparaiso.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At the New York Navy Yard.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Key West watching for Cuban filibusters. Ad-

dress Key West, Fla. Capt. C. J. Barclay ordered to command.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams in temporary command. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Smyrna Dec. 28 for Nice and Genoa.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Preparing for her winter cruise. Her itinerary is: Leave Philadelphia about Jan. 11; arrive Martinique Jan. 27; leave Feb. 5; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 8; leave Feb. 18; arrive La Guayra Feb. 24; leave March 8; arrive Santa Cruz March 17; leave March 22; arrive St. Thomas March 23; leave March 28; arrive Capes of Delaware April 10.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.) Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (s. a.) At Shanghai, China.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 16.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders.—Cadet George H. Mann ordered to the practice ship Chase.

2d Lieut. Frank H. Dunock, ordered to the Colfax.

Capt. John A. Henriques, placed waiting orders.

2d Lieut. Claude S. Cochran, ordered to temporary duty with the launches at Port Townsend.

2d Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, ordered to temporary duty on the Manhattan.

Capt. Robert M. Clark, ordered to the Crawford.

Chief Eng. Frederick E. Owen, ordered to the Department.

Chief Engr. Sidney T. Taylor, ordered to the Woodbury.

Leaves of absence granted as follows:

To 3d Lieut. James C. Hasken, thirty days.

To 1st Asst. Engr. Horatio N. Wood, thirty days.

To 2d Lieut. James M. Moore, eight days.

To 2d Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, thirty days.

To 1st Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, five days.

To 2d Lieut. Worth G. Ross, thirty days.

To 1st Lieut. Walker W. Joyner, fifteen days.

To 2d Lieut. Samuel P. Edmonds, eleven days.

To Capt. Albert B. Davis, two days.

To 1st Lieut. Orin D. Myrick, thirty days.

The practice ship Chase is at St. Petersburg, Fla. She recently arrived at Tampa, after a practice cruise to Gibraltar, the Madeira and Cape Verde Islands, and St. Thomas, West Indies. The cadets of the Chase were allowed the usual Christmas holidays.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, of the Hamilton, has been spending a few days at 509 E street, N. W., Washington.

Cadet Henry W. Ulker, Jr., of the practice ship Chase, has been passing a part of his leave at 411 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington.

Cadet William G. Blaisdel, of the Chase, is at the Cairo, Washington, D. C., on leave.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, on special duty with Revenue Cutter No. 1, at Cleveland, Ohio, was in Washington this week.

A STRONG NAVAL SQUADRON.

The Vesuvius, which has been lying at League Island for a considerable time, is to go into commission on Jan. 12. Lieut. Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, now stationed at the Naval War College, will be placed in command. The Vesuvius has a displacement of 929 tons, and will carry 3-pounder guns and a thousand rounds of ammunition. She will be ordered to the North Atlantic squadron as a torpedo destroyer. In addition to the Vesuvius it is expected that the Miantonomah, Ericsson and possibly the Essex, may be added to the fleet, which will then consist of twenty vessels, to wit, with the above-named, the two first-class battleships, Indiana and Massachusetts; two second-class battleships, the Texas and Maine; two armored cruisers, the Brooklyn and New York; three coast defense monitors, the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; four cruisers, the Columbia, Newark, Raleigh and Montgomery, the harbor defense ram Katahdin and the dispatch boat Fern. The Cushing may also be attached to the squadron for torpedo-boat service. The Newark will probably remain on the Florida coast watching for Cuban filibusters, and the Texas may remain for some time at the New York Navy Yard for repairs, but most, if not all of the other ships, will assemble at Hampton Roads for a series of evolutions. The vessels will constitute the strongest fleet ever brought together under the American flag. There is really no warlike significance in the rendezvous of so formidable a squadron, as it has long been Admiral Bunce's desire to carry out an elaborate programme of squadron drills on as large a scale as possible, but this concentrating of so large a proportion of our naval power can but serve as an object lesson of what we might be able to do in case of international difficulties. The Navy Department is confident that our vessels are easily more than a match for any fleet that Spain might send against us, and, besides, seven old monitors have been placed in such condition that they could readily be employed for coast defense. It is desired that modern 8-inch guns be substituted for the old armament, but this is impossible without an extra appropriation for the purpose.

The presence of representatives of the largest ship-building firms in the country, Mr. Henry Scott, of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; Mr. Charles Cramp, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Hyde, of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, will have some influence on Congress when it comes to a vote on the increase of the Navy during this season. Congress, however, is not at all certain to authorize the construction of additional battleships or other vessels. The Republican members of the House Committee, wishing to practice economy, say that this Congress cannot afford to make any further appropriations for battleships. Congress is more likely to be liberal on the matter of torpedo-boats, as the general opinion seems to be that the Navy should be provided with more vessels of this class, and the number asked for by the Secretary will probably be authorized.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The following is the complete programme for the monster military, bicycle and athletic carnival to be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, from Jan. 11 to 16 in aid of the movement to endow beds for the National Guard of Greater New York:

Monday night, Jan. 11.—Quarter mile championship bicycle race, N. G. S. N. Y.; one mile bicycle race, National Guard and regulars, championship; two mile handicap run; half mile handicap run; one mile handicap run; one hundred yard dash, championship National Guard; exhibition by naval reserves; drill, military gymnastics and wall scaling by a company from the 13th Inf., U. S. A.; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.

Tuesday night, Jan. 12.—Half mile championship race (bicycle); one mile novice bicycle race, National Guard; two hundred and twenty yard dash, championship; quarter mile run, handicap; chariot race; battalion parade, 1st Brigade; Gatling gun exhibition, by 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y.; exhibition by Essex Troop, of New Jersey; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.

Wednesday night, Jan. 13.—One mile bicycle race, handicap; one mile bicycle race, N. G. S. N. Y. championship; 100-yard dash, handicap; quarter mile run, handicap; two mile National Guard tandem championship bicycle race; one mile bicycle race, for members of the regular army; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.; exhibition by sailors from U. S. N.

Thursday night, Jan. 14.—Half mile novice run; half mile go-as-you-please, in heavy marching order, for members of the National Guard and regular army; two mile handicap, bicycle race; three-legged race; battalion parade, 1st Brigade; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.; drill military gymnastics and wall scaling by a company from the 13th Inf., U. S. A.

Friday night (Brooklyn night), Jan. 15.—One-half mile championship bicycle race, members of the 2d Brigade; one-fourth mile handicap run, members of the 2d Brigade; one-half mile bicycle race, handicap, members of the 2d Brigade; 220-yard dash, handicap, members of the 2d Brigade; battalion parade, 2d Brigade; exhibition by Troop C, of Brooklyn; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16.—Schoolboy cadet competition.

Saturday night, Jan. 16.—One mile military relay race, National Guard, open to five men from any company of the regiment; exhibition by a bicycle corps of the 1st Battery; one mile run, open to Army and Navy; drill, military gymnastics and wall scaling by a company from the 13th Inf., U. S. A.; exhibition by Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav.; Gatling gun exhibition by 2d Battery; finals in all athletic and bicycle events.

The members of the Carnival Committee are Mayor William L. Strong, chairman; Gen. Howard Carroll, N. G. N. Y., vice-chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Cornelius N. Bliss; Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A.; Gen. Samuel Thomas, Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, N. G. N. Y.; Henry F. Dimock, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Nathan Straus, Gen. F. C. McLeewee, N. G. N. Y.; Elihu Root, Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt. N. Y.; George J. Gould, Thomas F. Gilroy, Col. F. V. Greene, 71st Regt. N. Y.; Edward Lauterbach, Col. McCoskry Butt, 12th Regt. N. Y.; Hugh J. Grant, Capt. David Wilson, 2d Batty., N. Y.; Stanford White, Maj. Charles F. Roe, Squadron A, N. Y.; John D. Crammins, Col. Franklin Bartlett, 22d Regt. N. Y.; George Ehret, Col. George Moore Smith, 69th Regt. N. Y.; Hermann Oelrichs, Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Batty., N. Y.; F. K. Sturgis, Col. William Seward, Jr., 9th Regt. N. Y.; George C. Clausen, Col. George Bliss Agnew, James H. Breslin, Col. Harry Chauncey, Jr., 8th Regt. N. Y.; Robert Dunlap, Col. John Jacob Astor, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, 1st Sig. Corps N. Y.; Col. Albert A. Pope, Col. W. S. Worth, U. S. A.

9th N. Y.—COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD.

Co. K, Capt. William Morris, drilled as usual on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, 1896. Twelve files were present, and a large part of the evening was devoted to the school of the soldier, under command of the several squad leaders, and supervised by Capt. Morris, who was present and on the drill floor without side arms and wearing civilian trousers. The non-commissioned officers appeared to be well instructed in their duties, and made excellent progress with the men in their respective squads. Later in the evening the company was formed and instructed in the school of the company by the 1st Lieutenant. The drill in general was very fair, but there is room for great improvement. The distance in columns of fours was very good, and the alignments fair, except when changing direction in column of fours, when the men on the marching flank of each four took too quick a step, and each four as it wheeled presented a curved appearance. Wheeling about by fours was better, as was wheeling from line into column and from column into line. Right forward, fours right, was not as good as it might have been; the leading four shortened their first few steps too much, and the second four wheeled too quick, and too far to the right before changing direction to the left, and the result was the second four had to halt to allow the flank of the leading four to pass. The fronts into line, both to the right and to the left, were very poor, the rear fours in both instances, instead of keeping together and observing the cadence of the double step, broke into an undignified run to their places in line. It was a case of "Get there" with a vengeance.

The manual of arms was very good; no criticism can be made on that part of the drill, and the men were attentive and looked soldierly and neat, and now that the 9th is housed in a magnificent armory, with excellent company quarters and a spacious drill floor, there will be no excuse if they fail to improve, both numerically and in general efficiency, and if they get rid of some of their obsolete methods, as well as some of their officers, who are a detriment to their companies and the regiment in general, they will succeed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual report of Lieut. William P. Clark, I. R. P., 12th Regiment, of Pennsylvania, shows that 476 members of the command qualified as marksmen during the target year of 1896, against 482 in 1895. Lieut. Clark says:

"It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to report that the proud record of qualifying every member, which this regiment has held for seven consecutive years, is this year broken by the failure of Co. E, of Sunbury, to qualify all of its members. This company was without a range on which to qualify its men until the middle

of October, after which time all of its work was done. The regiment now includes in its membership thirty men who have qualified ten or more years, and one hundred and forty-one who have qualified five or more years."

The figures in detail for the last year are as follows:

	Sharpshooters.	1st-Class	2d-Class	Marksmen.	Total.
Field and Staff.	1	1	11	13	15
Non-Com. Staff.	1	1	6	8	10
Company A....	—	—	49	55	55
Company B....	—	—	54	54	54
Company C....	1	1	53	55	57
Company D....	—	—	58	63	63
Company E....	—	—	41	45	45
Company F....	—	11	46	57	68
Company G....	1	3	61	65	69
Company H....	—	4	57	61	65
Totals	4	36	436	476	

Col. Coryell compliments Lieut. Clarke and his assistants, the local inspectors, for their efficient work during the season just closed. The following officers and men are given special mention for having qualified ten consecutive years as marksmen and sharpshooters, thus being entitled to the "Gold Veteran Badge": Maj. Martin L. Focht, Lieut. William R. Follmer, Lieut. M. Luther Heilhecker, Capt. William H. Straub, Lieut. William G. Stevenson, Sergt. Oliver Dewire, 1st Sergt. Howard Galbraith, Corp. Parazette Hopkins, Pvt. Thomas G. Sessamen, Lieut. Charles E. Bright, Sergt. Alexander M. Ray, Lieut. Lee R. McVeagh, Corp. James B. Heinbach, Pvt. James Paul and Musician C. Marks Reeder. The Colonel also makes special mention of the meritorious and distinguished records of Lieut. William P. Clarke and Color Sergt. William P. Swartz, Corp. Joseph D. Nicholas, Sergt. Harry A. Straly, they having qualified as sharpshooters. In the opinion of Lieut. Clarke, the benefits derived by the team through participating in the interstate competitions at Sea Girt cannot be estimated too highly. He says: "There are lessons to be learned there which can only be learned by actual observation and experience. It is hoped that next year's team may be able to make the same trip and profit by the lessons of this year."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. C, 69th New York, Capt. O'Connell, will hold its annual dinner at Riccadonna's on Jan. 11. A regimental stag will be held in the armory about Jan. 27. Co. G, Capt. Duffy, are making great preparations in connection with their stag, to be held Jan. 29, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. These officers and men of the regiment have been awarded the State decoration for long service: Fifteen years, Capt. E. T. McCrystal, Co. B; 1st Sergt. J. D. Quirk, Co. E; Pvt. P. McDowell, Co. A; Pvt. J. Flaherty, Co. C, and Pvt. J. A. McGinnis, Co. A. These will receive the medal for ten years: Surg. George W. Collins, staff; Capt. Charles Healy, Co. I; O. M. Sergt. J. T. Johnson, Co. G; Sergt. B. Finnigan, Co. K; Sergt. T. F. Bradey, Co. I; Sergt. J. J. Henry, Co. B; Pvt. E. J. Dwyer, Co. C; Pvt. P. O'Laughlin, Co. C; Pvt. M. Fallon, Co. D; Pvt. P. Ahern, Co. B; Musicians T. Sands and Charles Preister, Co. D; and Pvt. M. T. McCabe, Co. D. A regimental athletic club is being organized. The incorporators are Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Duffy, Maj. Lynch and Spellman and Capt. Healy.

Pvt. George B. Halsey has been elected 2d Lieutenant in Co. G, 71st N. Y.

Gov. Black, of New York, has appointed in place of Morris who withdrew, Warren M. Healy, of New York, Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Prof. Ernest Neyer, a well known musician, has been appointed bandmaster of the 7th New York, in place of Rogers, resigned. He will enter upon his duties on Feb. 1. There were a large number of applications for the position.

The following members of the 22d Regt., New York, have been awarded the State long service decoration: Sergt. Wilkinson, non-commissioned staff, for twenty-five years; Lieut. Bennett, of Co. F, twenty years; Adj. Hart, staff; Sergt. Unger, of Co. B, and Lieut. Lowenhein, for fifteen years. The following members will receive the decoration for ten years: Lieut. Kross, Co. B; Sergt. McCurdy, Sergt. Hudson, Co. K; Capt. Lillien-dahl, Co. C; Pvt. Wilcox, Co. H; Pvt. Perhan, Co. C, and Pvt. Bancke, Co. K.

In the 12th Regt., New York, the following members have been awarded the State decoration for long and faithful service: Col. McCoskry Butt and Capt. Washington Content, for fifteen years; Adj. Charles Elliot Warren, Lieut. R. V. Crocker, Sergt. J. Farrar, Sergt. T. A. Burns, Corp. J. J. McGill and Pvt. C. Thierfelder, for ten years.

The Old Guard, Maj. Sloan, gave a very enjoyable smoker at its armory on the evening of Dec. 26, at which an exceptionally fine array of talent, comprising a number of the most noted artists, were present. Songs were rendered by Louis Shaw, baritone; Mme. Cornelia Meysehnem, mezzo soprano of the Imperial Opera Company; Miss Helen Jennings, soprano; Mlle. du Bedat, soprano; Miss Merri Osborne, soprano; Miss Holbrook, soprano; Miss Hollins, M. Victor Clodio, tenor; Signor C. Tagliapietra, baritone; Mlle. Madge Lessing, soprano; the New York Templar Quartet, composed of Harry Mook, tenor; George Sturgis, second tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone; H. Trost, Jr., bass; Willis P. Swentman, James J. Burdette, and George Golden entertained the company with their monologue specialties.

Instrument selections were given by Mandel M. Gonzales, Eugene Bernstein, Platon Brounoff, Emil Gramm, Joseph Pezzarello, Mlle. Jeanne Franko, Herr Xavier Scharwenka, and the Mandolin Quartet. The entertainment was followed by a collation, served by Mazzetti in the drill room. The committee in charge were H. C. Piercy, J. Naylor, B. Alger, W. H. Truman and William Cofford. The commissary stores, under the direction of Conny, A. T. Decker, were choice and plentiful, and the entertainment was one of unusual excellence in every particular.

The following officers of the 9th Regt. are delegates to the National Guard Convention: Col. William Seward, Maj. S. E. Japha, Capt. W. W. Marks, S. S. O'Connor, Capt. A. M. Tompkins and Lieut. James Lynch.

Squadron A, of New York, will hold its annual mounted tournament early in February next. In Troop One Capt. Bridgman, 1st Sergt. J. W. Cleland has been promoted 2d Lieutenant. In Troop Two, Capt. Badgley, 1st Sergt. L. M. Greer has been elected 2d Lieutenant. Sergt. George P. Robbins has been promoted 1st Sergeant, Corp. A. R. Moon Sergeant, and Privts. Smith, Huntington and Haight Corporals. The newly organized Troop Three, under Capt. Reed, is making excellent progress. The Tuesday evening division of Troop One will hold a dance after drill on Jan. 12.

Maj. N. B. Thurston, of the 22d Regt., New York, has been presented with a very beautiful solid gold watch as a token of esteem from the members of his old Co. E.

The Twelfth Separate Company, of Troy, N. Y., will go to Albany Jan. 6 and participate in the centennial cele-

bration of the naming of Albany as the capital of the State.

In the 21st Separate Company, of Troy, N. Y., Q. M. Hunt has been awarded the State long service medal for a ten years' service and Private Way has earned a fifteen years' faithful service medal. The company will be reviewed Jan. 7, 1897, when the medals will be presented.

The December attendance of the different companies of the 74th Regiment, of Buffalo, N. Y., shows the following percentages: A, 93.33; B, 92.42; F, 91.53; E, 89.15; C, 84.18; G, 79.81; B, 79.31, and H, 76.30. The average attendance of the 1st Battalion was 89.94 per cent, whereas the 2d shows 85.34 per cent. to its credit. The general average of the regiment was 86.48 per cent. Long service medals, which will be distributed at the "Regimental," on Jan. 4, have been received by Adj. Angus for the following men: Lieut. Col. Edmund P. Cottle, Lieut. Theodore P. Sheldon, Capt. William A. Angus, 1st Sergt. Zittel of Co. C, and Privts. Neal, Co. B; Ferguson, Co. E; Baldwin, Co. G, and Henry Post of the Hospital Corps. These medals are for ten years' service.

Like the 8th and 22d Regiments of New York, the field music of the 74th Regiment of Buffalo is to be reorganized. Hereafter Bandmaster John Powell will act as instructor in place of Drum Maj. Joseph Mills. The regiment will enlist as musicians young men over 16 years of age. They will be instructed gratuitously and assigned to companies not having the full complement of men. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a non-commissioned officers' smoker early in January. Aside from the social object of this smoker, it is for the purpose of getting the men together to discuss the non-commissioned officers' school, which is to be held on the fourth Thursday in January.

Adj. Gen. Graham, of Connecticut, announces that the regulations for the Connecticut National Guard prepared by a board of officers in 1894, consisting of Col. Augustus C. Tyler, 3d Regt., C. N. G.; Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, 2d Regt., C. N. G.; Capt. Francis G. Beach, Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Staff, C. N. G.; Capt. William H. C. Brown, 5th Inf., U. S. A., have been revised to conform to the Militia Law of 1895, and existing orders. They are approved and adopted, and are ordered published in one volume with the Militia Laws of the State, and the Rules and Articles of War of the United States, for the government of the Connecticut National Guard.

The new signal code (Mycr) prescribed in G. O. No. 32, War Department, A. G. O., dated Aug. 1, 1896, for the use of the army, is adopted for the militia of Massachusetts.

Mr. Frederick P. Morris, of Long Island City, whom Gov. Black, of New York, intended to appoint as Paymaster General on his Staff, has expressed to the Governor-elect the desire that the appointment be not made. Mr. Morris in this way relieves the Governor-elect from any embarrassment that might result from the recent publication of the fact that Mr. Morris had been expelled as a member of the 17th Separate Company of Flushing.

The commissioned officers National Guard, Vt., will meet for instruction and drill at Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 12 and 13, 1897. Brig. Gen. Julius J. Estey is to arrange and conduct the details of instruction. The school will be so conducted that officers will evince their proficiency in Drill Regulations, especially in extended order, guard and outpost duty both by drilling in ranks as private soldiers and by commanding others. The Brigade Commander, Assistant Inspector General and Captain Light Battery are constituted a board to observe and report concerning the proficiency of each officer as evinced at the school.

With reference to the unprepared condition of the National Guard of the several States so far as arms and equipment are concerned, in the event of their being needed for service of the United States, the Philadelphia Inquirer truly says: "There should be a big representation in the movement begun by Adj. Gen. Axline, of Ohio, to have Congress increase the allowance for the National Guard from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. This increase is absolutely necessary to provide proper arms and equipments for the backbone of law and order—the citizen soldier and the lawmakers at the National Capitol who are so fond of talking war should, before they throw down the gauge of battle, see that the armor and armament of the country is in proper condition to take and give blows. As it stands to-day the jingo talk indulged in is nothing short of criminal. The parsimony towards the soldier by the National Legislature has placed the armed forces in the condition of being equipped with several calibers of small arms, and what this would result in, in action is well known to every soldier—chaos. The regulars have the new Krag-Jorgensen, of small caliber; some States have the Springfield, .45, and the majority carry the old .50-caliber rifle. A hurried assemblage of these troops with their varying calibers and a sudden precipitation into action, and when the time comes it will be sudden, would be found to result in the most utter confusion, if an attempt was made to supply the firing lines with three or more kinds of small arms ammunition.

The present appropriation is less than \$4 per capita of the organized militia, and an increase to less than \$10 per capita is not much to ask. Guardsmen should combine and make this demand a determined one."

Boston has an enormous military budget at present. When the East and South armories were built the city borrowed \$600,000 from the State, and is now paying annually the sum of \$24,000 interest on that amount. When these buildings were started, it was presumed that all city organizations should use them, thus relieving the city of a heavy outlay for rent of separate quarters. As a matter of fact, these two buildings have ample quarters for all of the city's militia, but in both are many vacant rooms that have never been used, while the city continues to pay rent for armories outside of these buildings to an amount exceeding \$15,000 yearly, beside the rent involved, the city furnishes these outside quarters with everything needful and pays for lighting and heating. Take the simple matter of brigade headquarters. In the East armory quarters were provided for a brigade commander and staff, and another brigadier was to have been accommodated in the South armory. While these quarters, upon which the city is paying interest, remain idle, the city is loaded with a rent of \$900 for outside accommodations. With all this expenditure, it is proposed to expend \$120,000 for repairs and additions to the two big armories, neither of them over six years old. In addition, another appropriation of \$125,000 is called for in order that the city troops may have target facilities. Surely Boston's military is a pretty costly affair.—Boston Herald.

The Kansas City "Times" thus pays its respects to a highly esteemed officer: "Maj. Sanger, Insp. Gen., has just completed an annual inspection of Fort McPherson, Ga. The Atlanta 'Constitution' conveys the information that the Major is one of the brainiest officers in the Army, and that every soldier is proud of him."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. B. asks.—I. Does not a man, when enlisting, cease to be a militiaman, which includes every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years? Answer.—No. Enlistment as a member of an organization of State troops does not release a man from his obligation to serve the United States as one of the National Militia. He is described in the Military Code of New York as one of the uniformed militia. II. Are not the laws of the different States practically the same, and do they not all, or nearly all, designate their State troops as the National Guard of their respective States? Thirty-six States use the term National Guard in designating their State troops. The term "State Guard" is used by Arkansas, Kentucky and North Carolina; "State Troops" by Alabama and Florida; "Volunteers" by Georgia and Virginia. The terms used by the six remaining States are: Louisiana National Guard, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, South Carolina State Volunteer Troops, Texas Volunteer Guard, and New Mexico Militia. III. Does not the War Department in its reports, etc., refer to us as the National Guards, not the militia? Answer.—No. The War Department speaks of the State Troops as "Militia" as in the statement of the "Organized Militia Force of the United States," given in the Annual Army Register and in the War Department Report on the "Militia," issued annually. IV. In case of invasion by a foreign power the Regular Army would be the first in the field. Then, as I understand it, the National Guard, as now organized, would offer their services through their Commanders-in-Chief or by request to them by the President of the United States. Would not then all other regiments formed of volunteers be designated militia regiments? Answer.—This was substantially the method pursued during our civil war, except that the State militia, when volunteering by regiments, were called "Militia," and the militia volunteering direct into the service of the United States were called "Volunteers."

G. H. asks: Can an uneducated man who can neither read nor write fill the position of officer in a military company? Answer.—No. Such a man could not possibly receive a commission in either the United States or State forces, as he could not study tactics, conduct correspondence, etc., and would be unfit in every way to assume any command. There might be some target company or independent organization in some half-cultured community or among savages, where such a man might get office, but certainly not otherwise.

E. G. asks: If a man, thirty years old, who has served in the Army three years and got a very good discharge can enlist in the Navy, without any experience as a sailor, and could he get into the electrical department of a

ship if he was a good wireman, but not an expert electrician? Answer.—The regulations of the Navy are that no person shall be entered as a landsman, if over the age of twenty-five, unless he possess some mechanical trade, nor after thirty-five, even though possessing a trade. Your experience as a wireman may help you. You could also enlist in the Marine Corps. The nearest enlistment office to you is at Mare Island, Cal.

C.—Doubtless you can get copies of the Army Code Card prescribed by G. O. 32, A. G. O., 1896, by writing to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Discharged from the Volunteer Service Sept. 10, 1865; enlisted again Jan. 9, 1866, for three years; will I be allowed double time on retirement for any period of the latter enlistment. Service was with the Army of the Potomac. Answer.—Yes; from Jan. 9, to April 2, 1866.

O. W. H.—There are now no vacancies for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant in the 15th Inf. It is not customary to appoint to such positions in one regiment men from another.

F. H.—The earliest vacancies in districts of California for West Point and Annapolis are as follows: West Point, 1st, 3d, 6th and 7th Districts in 1899; Annapolis, 1st, 4th, 6th Districts in 1897.

THE SORROWS OF SIX SURGEONS.

The Washington "Times" waxes facetious about the recent trials of six "very sore Assistant Surgeons of the U. S. Army" recently appointed and sent to Fort Myer, Va., to take some practical lessons in equitation before being assigned to stations. The writer says: The Lieutenant of Z Troop got the first whack at the batch. Now the Lieutenant of Z Troop had a girl and he envied the junior "sub," (in charge of the duty) who had gone forth to the "calico class," as it is sometimes known in the Army. Thus it happened that six Assistant Surgeons had a harder time than might otherwise have happened. The riding master pro tem. did not tell his troop sergeant to bring down wild and vicious horses for his young pupils to try on their initial ride. No, his cruelty was more refined. He got six of the steadiest, best-drilled old troopers in the stable, horses that had been so well trained they would have followed the Lieutenant's bay through a machine gun battery without any one on their backs. More than that, instead of curb and snaffle they wore watering bridles, but the six medicos, being unskilled in equine lore, did not notice this. Perhaps the old troop horses did.

Inside the riding hall the neophytes climbed into the

saddles the best way they could, and with the familiar "March, trot, gallop" swept out of the hall in a column of twos, the Lieutenant's bay leading.

A sixteen-hand troop horse and a McClellan saddle are a bad combination for any novice to tackle—and then there were the watering bridles.

These demure old troop horses played cup and ball with their luckless riders all the way to the drill field, and then the big bay let out a link in his stride and they went thundering down on a dry ditch on one side of the lot. It wasn't really a very big ditch, but it looked like the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

Six Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., saw it simultaneously and sawed on the mouths of six well drilled troop horses with united desperation. But watering bridles are not made to stop troop horses on a gallop, and when the big bay took the ditch like Prof. Langley's flying machine, six demoniacal troop horses followed in beautiful order and six Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., lit astride their chargers' necks, as though they had been training for that particular maneuver for a month.

COMPARATIVE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In Germany, the war budget has risen from 430 million francs in 1882 to 598 millions in 1896, and in France, from 569 to 601 millions in the same period. Since 1872 France has spent on her army 3,124,833,062 francs, and Germany 3,610,771,895 francs. In 1896, each German soldier cost 897 francs, and each French soldier only 859 francs. Germany has an effective strength of 549,989 men, and France 504,930. The German army contains 2,408 companies of infantry, 465 squadrons, 152 batteries of foot artillery, 500 field batteries, 124 engineer companies, and 65 companies of the train. The French army has 2,427 companies of infantry, 456 squadrons, 108 foot batteries, 512 field batteries, 95 engineer companies, and 72 of the train. Since 1872, 133,772 men have been added to the peace strength of the French army, and 183,981 to the German. France spends 95 millions on its infantry, and Germany 120 millions. On the other hand, France spends 25 millions on its cavalry, against the 22 millions of Germany. France's artillery costs 25 millions, and Germany's 31 millions.

DEPARTED GRAZING

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"Just thirty-three years ago to-day," said the old soldier, "the top of my head was grazed by a bullet."

"There isn't much grazing there now, is there, grandpa?" was the comment of the youngest grandchild, and as the old gentleman rubbed his bare poll he had to admit the correctness of the assertion.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT, by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, describes the daily life and experiences of a youth at our national military academy in such a happy vein as to charm American readers of all ages. The volume is full of short, crisp stories and contains statistics on appointments, examinations, the chances to be admitted and to graduate, the course of study, etc. The book is profusely illustrated with finely executed half tones and is handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top. Price, \$1.50. Hugh T. Reed, Publisher, 78 State Street, Chicago.

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S
Assimilative MEMORY System.

The last, most complete and perfect edition. Mind-Wandering Cured. Speaking Without Notes. Handsomely bound, with portrait and autograph. Price \$2.50. Prospectus with opinions of Educators, Scientific, Professional, and Business Men all over the world FREE. Address, A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Not sold elsewhere.

New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres.
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.
WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS
50-52 W. 22nd St. (70 Bellevue Ave.)
New York. © Newport R. I.

NOW READY
A UNIQUE CHINA STORE.
Our store is different from any others in many ways. Our goods are all well bought, and prices are 25% less than elsewhere. Would you be interested in seeing our 204 page Illustrated Catalogue?
ASK FOR No. 7-S

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF N. Y.
140 BROADWAY,
Rent Safes from 15 to 500 Dollars.

Their long experience enables them to offer
THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE AND PERFECT SECURITY.

GEORGE H. VOSE, Secretary. FRANCIS N. JENCKS, President.

WM. H. BELLIS & CO.,
NAVAL TAILORS,
98 CHURCH ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD.
... Make a Specialty of Naval Uniforms...
Import Starkey's London Trimmings and Equipments.



EVERY STUDENT of the **DRILL REGULATIONS**

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the

Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00
INFANTRY, " " leather, - 75c. Revised Edition Just Issued.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1896.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

The War Department has issued the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** has published a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier, within reach of all. Books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

CARPENTER STEEL COMPANY.

No. 1 Broadway, New York.

High Grade Crucible Steels, Armor Piercing Projectiles,
Gun Forgings, Etc.
Works, Reading, Pa.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, - \$221,213,721.33.

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept., Company's Building, 22 Liberty Street, New York.

F. W. KALDENBERG'S SONS

Nos. 2 & 4 EAST 17th STREET, Cor. FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES

To the past and waning generation of the Army and Navy the name of Kaldenberg was esteemed and important because it was always a guarantee of excellence and reliability.

To the Army and Navy present, we introduce ourselves as chips of the old block, and we herewith offer every member of the U. S. Service an example of our best efforts; viz. a "BULL-DOG" French Briar Pipe (as here illustrated), mounted with solid silver band, made especially for us by the renowned Gorham Mfg. Co., and a vulcanite rubber mouthpiece.

Delivery guaranteed and prepaid to any address upon receipt of One Dollar.

USEFUL HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

For a considerable time the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has been agitating the subject of international action with England toward the materialization of some plan for the location and removal of floating derelicts on the lines of transatlantic steamers. Present indications point to an early realization of such a plan. A bill is to be introduced in the next Parliament, by Mr. Cumming Macdonald, one of the chief advocates of the subject in England, which will authorize appropriations for constructing vessels to search for and destroy derelicts and other impediments to navigation on the principal transoceanic routes, and for the supply of ordinary merchant vessels with dynamite cartridges to blow up any wreckage. The bill will also empower British consuls to pay ship money of from £10 to £50 to captains who may destroy such wreckage and a bounty of £1 to each seaman who shall engage in such work. Mr. Macdonald will press the passage of the bill with vigor and will have the support of many officers of the Royal Navy in a committee of which Lieut. A. G. Froud, R. N., will be the active leader, backed by the Admiralty, the British Board of Trade, the Lighthouse Service, Lloyd's and the Shipmasters' Association, a petition of 1,100 British ship owners, and the editorial support of the "Times" and other London papers, as well as many provincial papers throughout the kingdom. Friends of the bill are confident of its passage. The Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy, which took the initiative in the matter is pledged to support the measure on this side and will use its instrumentality to have a bill introduced in Congress providing for similar action in this country to that likely to be soon taken in England. The comprehensive bul-

letins and charts which are published by the U. S. Hydrographic Office at frequent intervals are found invaluable to mariners as attested by the large amount of correspondence received on the subject at the Department and by the interest taken by shipmasters in reporting wreckage wherever found. These publications can be made more valuable by international co-operation, and by the more general distribution to navigators of the important information contained in them.

Another matter of great interest to ship owners and masters is the compilation of a vast work of general commercial intelligence just begun by the Hydrographic Office. At the suggestion of the Chief Hydrographer, Comdr. Sigbee, the State Department has sent to every U. S. consul in seaport towns abroad a circular requesting very full answers to 115 queries regarding the physical peculiarities of their ports and information regarding the facilities for ballast, provisions, coal and water, docking, loading, pilotage, precise data concerning custom house and harbor dues, tonnage, health regulations and provisions for the supply of medicines and cure of disease, and much other information of a general character. Replies are beginning to come in, many of them very voluminous, and all valuable. The task of compiling and editing the vast amount of material has begun. The work, of necessity, will consume a considerable time and the labor of a large number of persons. Congress is to be asked for a contingent appropriation for this purpose. The work begun is the result of attempts to answer multitudinous inquiries from navigators on subjects which this report will cover. For a long period the Hydrographic Office has been beset with such inquiries, and the work entailed in replying to isolated individual cases suggested to the Chief Hydrographer the idea of a complete canvass of the world for a store of detailed

commercial information which could be readily accessible to shipmasters. The approval and co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy and the State Department was readily obtained.

CRUELTY IN MEXICO'S ARMY.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 25.—Col. Antonio Maneiro, a Mexican officer, is undergoing court-martial on sensational charges. He is in command of the 5th Cavalry at Mier, in the State of Tamaulipas. The most serious charge is that made by the relatives of a dead soldier, who allege that Col. Maneiro, as punishment for a trifling offense, ordered one hundred lashes given to the man on the bareback. This was done, and the man fainted under the punishment, his back becoming raw. The soldier plying the whip hesitated, whereupon Col. Maneiro is alleged to have threatened him with similar punishment if he did not lay 500 more lashes on the fainting man's back. This was done, the Colonel standing by to see the whip applied. The soldier died when 200 lashes had been laid on.

Another charge is that Col. Maneiro lashed a fourteen-year-old girl for bringing liquor into the quartel. She received 500 lashes, but lived.

Another victim, an officer who escaped to the City of Mexico, charges that Col. Maneiro ordered him to be shot for an offense not punishable by death. The victim was placed against the wall, and a squad fired at him, and he was left for dead on the spot, but the squad was friendly and did not aim to kill. The officer escaped with a shot through the arm. Other charges equally serious are now being considered by the military court. Meantime the accused is kept in prison in solitary confinement.

In Camp or Garrison Cottolene

should be used for all
frying and shortening—
makes better food and
better health.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Montreal.

NOW READY. Root's Military Topography and Sketching.

SECOND EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED.
Price, \$2.50.

No. 4 International Military Series, Cavalry vs. Infantry and Other Essays,

Capt. N. F. Maude, R. E.—Price, \$1.50.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Service of Security and Information, - \$1.50
Organization and Tactics, - 3.00
A Catechism of Outpost Duty, - .50
Manual of Military Field Engineering, - 1.75
The Conduct of War, - 2.00
Military Letters and Essays, - 1.50
Cavalry Studies from Two Great Wars, - 1.50
Tactical Studies on Battles around Plevna, 1.50

Address HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUB. CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field, FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$7.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE SAILING
UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG.
New York and Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris
by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

St. Louis, Jan. 6, 10 A. M. | St. Louis, Jan. 27, 10 A. M.
Paris, Jan. 13, 10 A. M. | Paris, Feb. 3, 10 A. M.
New York, Jan. 20, 10 A. M. | St. Paul, Feb. 10, 10 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
60 Bowling Green, New York, 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia
143 La Salle St., Chicago.

Free to every one
FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL, D. M. Ferry Co. Detroit, Mich.

SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT, ANNAPOLIS AND DIRECT COM-
MISSION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The BERKELEY SCHOOL.

820 18th Street, Washington, D. C.

Successfully prepares young men for the above and for all Universities and Scientific Schools. None of its students have failed. Seventeen (17) passed various examinations during the past year. Accommodations for non-resident pupils. Refers to prominent officers in both services. Terms and Circulars on application to CHARLES W. FISHER, B. S., Headmaster.

ACADEMY AT ST. VINCENT on the Hudson,
N. Y. CITY. For Girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

CHELTONHAM MILITARY ACADEMY,

on the summit of the Chelton Hills, 2 hours from New York; 4 hr. from Philadelphia. Represented by 30 grad. alums in six leading colleges and scientific schools. 24th year. Terms, \$600; no extras. Special terms to clergymen and to army and naval officers.

JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Ogontz, Pa.



WOODSIDE SEMINARY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
City advantages for culture and study.
EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Miss Sara J. Smith, Prin., Hartford, Conn.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH AND ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY.

Recommended by the President and all the professors of Lehigh University. References—Genl. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A. and Genl. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A. For Catalogues and particulars apply to W. Ulrich, Ph. D., Principal.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal, Albany, N. Y.

MT. AUBURN INSTITUTE, Established 1856.
THE H. THANE MILLER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Language, Literature, History, Music and Art.
Elective courses in study. Preparation for foreign travel.

Address Mrs. H. THANE MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc.
Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or
crack by handling. Sold everywhere.
THE FRANK MILLER CO.
349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

"A perfect type of the highest order
of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure.
Delicious.
Nutritious.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP

Be sure that you get the
genuine article, made at
DORCHESTER, MASS.,
By WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.
Established 1730.



TOP-O-CAN BRAND. DIAMOND CREAMERY BUTTER.

packed at the Creamery
in hermetically sealed
tins for Army and Navy
use.
HIGHEST AWARDS 11 MEDALS.

Lewi's German Foot Powder
is a positive cure for all disagreeable af-
fections of the feet, such as Sweating,
Swollen, Tender, Calloused and Tired
Feet. Prepared only by
THEO. J. LEWI, Chemist, Albany, N. Y.
Cure Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
Sent by Mail on receipt of Price, 25c.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Sure Cure for Chilblains and Frost-Bite.

CARMEL SOAP
MADE OF PURE
OLIVE OIL.
FOR
NURSERY,
TOILET,
AND
BATH.

A mission society at Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Pale-
stine, make for their support and send to this coun-
try.

CARMEL SOAP. It is made from the sweet
olive oil so plentiful in that country, and is an
absolutely safe soap for toilet and nursery, at
moderate price. Sold by druggists and grocers.
Imported by A. Klipstein & Co., New York.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,
Adopted by the United States Army,
Navy and the National Guard.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

ANTONINI & CO.,

Guaranteed High Quality Pure Olive Oil.

This Oil, imported steadily for over 45 years, has been repeatedly tested by promi-
nent chemists, and pronounced PURE OLIVE OIL.

Query—What other brand of oil has stood the test?

The sales of "Antonini" have more than doubled in the last three years!!

JAMES P. SMITH & COMPANY,

Nos. 90 to 94 Hudson Street, NEW YORK.

FOR APPETITE, HEALTH AND VIGOR!

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

It is valuable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the
aged and infirm, and especially recommended to persons
suffering from debility, exhaustion, marasmus and other
wasting diseases.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has a delicious aroma. It is perfectly pure and naturally fermented.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia, &c. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

BORN.

COPPING.—At Governors Island, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1896, to the wife of Hospital Steward John B. Copping, U. S. A., a son.

ELLIS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BALLENTINE-OAKES.—At the Portland, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1896, Mr. Henry Laird Ballentine to Miss Anna de Beelen Oakes, daughter of Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A.

OZBURN-LOFTUS.—At 40 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1896, Mr. Wade H. Ozburn, an employe at Headquarters, Department of the East, to Miss Maggie C. Loftus.

STOUT-CRAIG.—At Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 28, 1896, Lieut. Harry H. Stout, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Helen M. Craig, daughter of Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.

VROOMAN-SCOTT.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1896, Mr. Carl Vrooman to Miss Julia Scott, sister of the wife of Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

DIED.

BARNES.—At New York City, Dec. 16, 1896, Mr. D. L. Barnes, son-in-law of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.

DORSEY.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1896, Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, daughter of the late Chaplain William McKenney, U. S. N., who died May 4, 1857.

HARRIS.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 28, 1896, Charles H. Harris, formerly Acting Master, U. S. N.

JOHNSON.—At Hartford, Conn., Dec. 25, 1896, Mrs. Ellen Terry Johnson, wife of Prof. Charles F. Johnson,

of Trinity College, sister of the wife of Col. Henry W. Closson, U. S. A., and cousin of the late Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.

RUSSELL.—At Fort Valley, Ga., Dec. 22, Frances E. Russell, stepmother of Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. A.

SIMPSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, Joseph C. Simpson, son of the late George W. and Caroline Hanson Simpson, and brother of Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art. Funeral services at his late residence, 157 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—Dec. 16, at her home, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Mary H. Sherwood, widow of the late Judge Sherwood and sister of Mrs. T. C. Tupper, of the Army.

TAYLOR.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1896, Mrs. W. R. Taylor, widow of Rear Adml. W. R. Taylor, U. S. N.

TODD.—In Topeka, Kan., Dec. 18, 1896, Mrs. Mary Todd, mother of Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., aged sixty-nine years.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, at New York City, Mr. John D. Townsend, father of the wife of Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to **BOKER'S BITTERS**.

Monuments Send for Hand Book
J. & R. LAMB, 59 Carline St., New York.

An English journal tells an amusing anecdote concerning a wealthy Irish lady whose summer house is situated near a garrison town in Ireland. A few days ago she sent an invitation to Capt. A— to take tea with her, saying that "the pleasure of Capt. A—'s company is respectfully requested," etc. To her astonishment, she received by an orderly the following note: "Enlisted men John and Smith have been detailed to do guard duty, but the remainder of Capt. A—'s company accept with pleasure Mrs. N—'s polite invitation."

Spaulding & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

Jewelers and Silversmiths.
CHICAGO.

IMPORTERS OF

Watches, Precious Stones, Jewelry, Fans, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Fine China, Bric-a-Brac, Glass, Marbles, Bronzes, Art Goods and Novelties.

DEALERS IN

Sterling Silverware, Gold and Silver Mounted Leather Goods, Silverplated Ware, Jewelry, etc.

Correspondence solicited and goods sent on approval to responsible people.

FINE STATIONERY

Samples of INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARDS, ETC., worded and engraved in the LATEST FORM AND STYLE, sent on application.

Arms illuminated and dies engraved in strict accordance with the scientific rules of HERALDRY.

ADDRESS

SPAULDING & CO.,

State and Jackson Streets,

Chicago.

Richardson's KOLA Chewing Gum is used and recommended by Cyclists and Athletes. Prevents fatigue. See U. S. War Department Reports on KOLA. Sold at all Post Exchanges. Sample package mailed for 5 cts. in stamps. The Kola Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Annual Sales Over 6,000,000 Boxes!

Beecham's Pills

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Swelling and Distress after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation or Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, etc.

The first Dose will give Relief in Twenty Minutes. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be a

Wonderful Medicine!

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, they act like magic, arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energies of the human frame, and are positively

Without a Rival!

They quickly restore females to complete health, because they promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. 25 cts. at Drug Stores or post-paid on receipt of price. Address, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York. Book Free upon application.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

A. J. Spalding & Bros.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF
ATHLETIC SUPPLIES,
Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries and Sportsmen's Wear.
Handsome Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago.

THE "Monarch" BRAND

SHIRTS

ARE

GUARANTEED

GOODS

HOTELS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.
THE CHAMBERLIN,
FINEST RESORT HOTEL
ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe.
ARMY AND NAVY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.
GEO. W. SWETT, Manager,
Old Point Comfort, Va.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
5th Ave., 46th to 47th Sts., N. Y.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Under new and liberal management. Unsurpassed in location and perfect in all appointments. Free Coach and Baggage to and from Grand Central Depot by giving us notice. American plan \$4.00 per day and upward. European plan \$5.00 per day and upward. Music during dinner. The traveling public will find this a delightful, cool and homelike hotel.
WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.
European Plan. Newly refurnished and replumbed. Army and Navy headquarters. Special rates to the service.
WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
(Directly opposite Wall St., New York.)
Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Park Avenue Hotel. Absolutely Fireproof.
4th Ave., 32d and 33d Sts., New York.
American and European Plans. Army and Navy Headquarters.
WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

PALMER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.
FIRE-PROOF. 750 ROOMS.
American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upwards.
European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
Broadway and 42d Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition.
N. B. BARRY, PROP.

Hotel Lafayette, Broad and Chestnut Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
Cable address: "Lafayette." Long Distance Telephone, 6317. 350 Rooms, \$1.00 a day and upwards. Famous Cuisine—Perfect Service.
For years the Lafayette has been famous as one of the leading hotels in America, and has always been honored with the patronage of the Army and Navy. To meet the demands of its patrons and the public, Hotel Lafayette is now conducted on the European Plan exclusively.

INNOVATIONS:
The Special Breakfast Card.
The Table d'Hôte Luncheon.
The Table d'Hôte Dinner.
The "After Theatrical Specialties."
Contiguous to the Theatres, Courts and principal shops; three minutes walk from Railway Stations. It is beyond dispute that the location of this superior hotel is not merely unsurpassed but unequalled.

The Old Reliable Sweet Caporal CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time.

More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

KINNEY BROS.,
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor,
MANUFACTURER.

RIDING SADDLES HARNESS

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES

Factory: Newark, N. J.
The Whitman Saddle Co.,
118 Chambers Street,
N. Y. City

Make the celebrated "WHITMAN" as well as all other styles of saddles and equestrian goods. Their harness and horse clothing department offer the finest assortment in the market. They also manufacture the "WHITMAN" and "PATRIOT" wheels, universally accepted as excellent in every essential feature of honest construction.

From us buyers purchase of the manufacturers direct.

Special discount to U. S. A. officers.

Illustrated catalogue sent free.



Factory: Jamestown, N. Y.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTELS.

EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

HOISTING ENGINES

Of any size and style adapted for all kinds of work. Send for Catalogue.

J. S. MUNDY, Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.

And other styles to suit all hands.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

RUST on Rifles, Guns and bright metal surfaces absolutely prevented by using **LIANOCITIN**. Used by the German Army and Navy. Sample sent on application to Otto Geetz, 110 Broad St. N. Y.

The Club Cocktails



Manhattan,
Martini, Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Tom Gin, Vermouth,
and York.

For the Yacht.
For the Sea Shore.
For the Mountains.
For the Fishing Party.
For the Camping Party.
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.
And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

WALTER EARLE,
(Successor to John Earle & Co.)
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR,
ESTABLISHED 1827.
Removed to No. 311 Tremont Building.
(Site of old Tremont House.) BOSTON, MASS

H. G. PURINTON,
MILITARY TAILOR,
Diploma and Medal World's Columbian Exposition.
SAMPLES AND SELF MEASUREMENT BLANKS.
77 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the Harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon, Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, November 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Peekskill Harbor, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Jan. 5, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y., December 8, 1896.—To whom it may concern: Regulations have been prescribed by the Secretary of War for opening and closing draws of bridges across the Harlem River, on and after Jan. 1, 1897. Copies may be obtained by application to the undersigned. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Dec. 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time), Jan. 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

REMOVAL.**HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,**HAVE REMOVED to LARGER and more ELEGANT
apartments at**389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St., NEW YORK.****GUN POWDER...****Military Powder of all grades
and Gun-Cotton****Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles****Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder****E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.****AMERICAN IMPROVED****McINNES' ANTI-CORROSIVE AND ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS****FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.**In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts. It is the "fastest"
coating for Ships or Yachts.**GEORGE N. CARDINER,**

TELEPHONE CALL, 586 BROAD.

53 South Street, NEW YORK.**E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.**

Write us.

300 Wabash Ave., Chicago,Chicago Headquarters
for Army Officers.**MILITARY OUTFITTERS**

CLOTHING and EQUIPMENTS. All that is New and Stylish.

OEHM & CO.**ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS****... AND NATIONAL GUARD CONTRACTORS.****Baltimore, Md.****IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES****FOR****PILE DRIVING, RAILROADS, BRIDGE
BUILDING, COAL HOISTING AND
BUILDING PURPOSES.****OVER 350 SIZES AND STYLES.****Log Hauling by Steam and Suspension R. ways.****W. A. CROOK & BROS. Co.****117-123 Poinier Street,****NEWARK, N. J.****Salesrooms—143 Liberty Street, New York.****SEAL OF
NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.**The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking
Tobacco throughout the world.The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown
in North Carolina.Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-
versally noted for the sweet superior-flav-
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in
the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves
with age, and by storing the sun-cured
Granville County leaf for several years, we
obtain the superior tobacco used in this ce-
lebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and
makes a cool, delicious smoke which will
not bite the tongue.Beware of imitations. The original bears
our firm's name.**MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.**
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.**RICE & DUVAL,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office

JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,

Well known to Army Officers for the past 18 years.

UNIFORMS.**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,****MILITARY GOODS.**EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ... **NEW REGULATION ARMY CAPS.**
Army, Navy, National Guard, etc.**768 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, one door below 9th St.****BOYLAN M'F'C COMPANY, Ltd.****MILITARY CLOTHIERS,****34 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.****RIDABOCK & CO.**Established
1847.**... MILITARY GOODS,****141 Grand St. (Near Broadway), New York.****REGULATION CAPS, EMBROIDERIES,****EQUIPMENTS AND CLOTHING.**

NEW PRICE LIST READY.

THE WARNOCK COMPANY,**304 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF OUR

SPECIAL OFFICERS' OVERCOATS.**MILITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,****Uniforms, Caps, Swords, Belts, etc.****47 North 13th Street,****Philadelphia, Pa.****THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,****84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago.****Best Sanitary Specialties—BATHS, WATER-
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,**MANUFACTURERS OF****The Pratt & Whitney Machine Gun,**IMPROVED GARDNER. Plants of Machinery for Armories, Sewing Machine
Factories, and every description of Machine Tools, including Small Tools and
Fixtures for general work. Special Machines and Tools made to order. Cata-
logues sent on application.**HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.****FOUNTAIN GROVE VINEYARD CO.****Santa Rosa, Cal.****Special Inducements to Army and Navy
Officers, Clubs and Messes.****"SHERRY BITTERS" for Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite, etc. An Excellent Tonic.**

Foreign Offices: London, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland.

Eastern Depot, 58 Vesey St., New York City.**NATIVE WINES****DIRECT****FROM OUR****OWN****VINEYARDS.****LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.****ALL KINDS****OF MILITARY****SPORTING AND****BLASTING POWDERS****MILITARY
SPORTING
POWDERS****GUNCOTTON AND****ELECTRICAL****BLASTING****APPARATUS**

SEND FOR CATALOG

BRANCHES**NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH
NASHVILLE****BALTIMORE
NEW ORLEANS
ST. LOUIS****CHICAGO
BUFFALO
POTTSVILLE****DENVER**